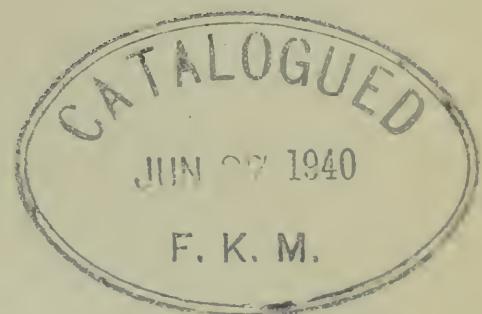


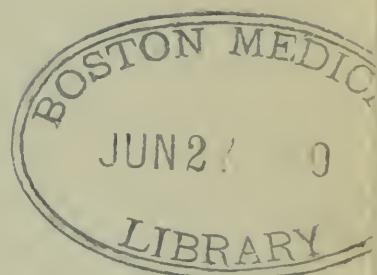
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EUGENICAL NEWS



VOLUME II
1917



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VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1917.

NO. 1.

HEREDITY OF R. W. GILDER.

Richard Watson Gilder was born at Bordentown, N. J., February 8, 1844. At 19 years he induced his mother to let him go to war and, as artilleryman, he saw some fighting near Gettysburg. After a trial year at the law and another as paymaster of a small railroad he became a reporter on the "Newark Advertiser" and later its managing editor. With a friend he started another Newark daily, which soon suspended, while he was also carrying the editorship of "Hours at Home," absorbed (1870) by "Scribner's Magazine," of which he now became managing editor. In 1881 he became editor-in-chief of the "Century" magazine and continued as such until his death. He published 10 volumes of his own poetry—"flawless poems," Stedman called them, "by a poet of exquisite feeling." In New York City he was active in social and political matters; first president of the kindergarten association, secretary of the Washington Memorial Arch Association, member of the tenement house commission, and a leader in civil service reform and international copyright. He died of vascular breakdown, November 18, 1909, as did his sister Jeanette, when she was 66 years of age.

Mr. Gilder early showed a love of writing. At 12 he got out a miniature newspaper, as did his son, Rodman, at about the same age; Rodman, also, became a journalist. Gilder's father, a clergyman, edited a quarterly review and a monthly. A brother, Joseph B., and a sister, Jeanette, were reporters and later started "The Critic"; both are authors of prose and poetry; a

brother, Robert, edits an Omaha daily; a daughter, Rosamond, is her father's biographer. As a poet Gilder showed a love of rhythm allied to the musician's and in his head ran "snatches of verse and song." His father's brother, John F., was a musical prodigy, an "always melodious" composer. Brother Joseph composed music to accompany his songs.

An interest in public service and capacity for putting things through is found in other members of the family. The father organized a woman's college at Flushing, N. Y., and a school at Bordentown; the father's father was "one of the most useful citizens Philadelphia ever had," a legislator and chairman of the building committee of Girard College. Brother Joseph helped raise funds for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty and organized the University Settlement Society of New York. R. W. Gilder was a reformer, and, like all successful reformers, was something of a fighter. In his brief military career his daring and courage awakened admiration. He had a marked hyperkinetic tendency from the maternal side.

Physically Gilder was slender and of refined appearance, so that he was caricatured as a "tender appleblossom"; this refinement of feature was seen in his father's mother, who brought in with her Huguenot blood also dark eyes. His delicious humor, romantic hospitality and camaraderie enlarged his circle of acquaintances and promoted his efforts toward social reform.

Rosamond Gilder. *Letters of Richard Watson Gilder*. Boston and N. Y.: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 515 pp.

CANCER IN FAMILIES.

It almost seems that, as careful experimental work on mice is demonstrating not only the fact but the method of inheritance of non-resistance to cancer, the statisticians are laying more emphasis on the absence of inheritable factors in human cancer. Mr. Arthur Hunter, of New York, is one of our most careful statisticians. In his paper, "Is cancer either contagious or hereditary?" he studies the progeny of 118 pairs of parents, both of whom died of "cancer." Of 147 who have died at an age above 50 years not one died of cancer. Also, the proportion of deaths from cancer among parents of cancer victims is the same as in the average of the population at large. One can only doubt, first, if "cancer" is a biological entity; second, if its inheritance is "direct." One can not deny that there may be hereditary factors present in cancer; the results obtained with mice probably hold for man.

EUGENICS IN NORWAY.

"Racehygiene" is the title of a new book by Dr. Jon Alfred Mjøen, of Kristiana-Winderen, Norway. Dr. Mjøen is a member of the permanent international committee for race hygiene organized in 1913 in Paris. He was active in the First International Congress of Eugenics. Dr. Mjøen's book is in the Scandinavian language. The first part deals with: I. Generation (germ-cells, evolution, heredity, hybridization, anti-selection processes—including birth control!—germ-poisoning by lead, alcohol, syphilis); II. Degeneration (breeding the weaklings, race suicide); III. Regeneration (negative, positive and prophylactic race hygiene). One appendix treats of the organization of eugenics and here a half page reference is made to

the Eugenics Record Office; and a second is a glossary. On the whole the book is a notable work (of 265 pp.) by Norway's leading eugenicist.

CHILD WELFARE MANUAL.

The "Child Welfare Manual" is less a book than an encyclopedia. As such it possesses the advantage of having each phase of the general subject treated by a specialist who is a master in his particular line of thought and study. Each essay thus presents the concentrated cream of the best thought within its field. On the other hand the editorial board have so skillfully performed their task of coördination and arrangement in logical sequence as practically to have eliminated the repetition and discontinuity so often characteristic of the encyclopedic work. The title is somewhat misleading as the term "child" must be understood as covering the whole period of life from before birth to the mature adult. As a guide to the teacher, the parent, and all others who have to do with any phase of this extended childhood it is rich in practical suggestions as well as authoritative information. The value of the work is further increased by frequent references to more complete sources of information on special subjects. It is furnished with a bibliography of child-study and child-training.*

THE MOTHERCRAFT MANUAL.

"The Mothercraft Manual," by Mary L. Read (Director of the School of Mothercraft, New York), is a useful book of 440 closely printed pages. It deals with the home and its foundation including the selection of

* The Child Welfare Manual, a handbook of child nature and nurture for parents and teachers. 2 vols. 400 + 570 pp. The University Society. New York.

mates, with the baby before and after birth and with its physical and intellectual development. There is a bibliography of 40 pages. Eugenics is touched on in Chapter IV, "Founding a Family" (12 pp.). The chapter on "Growth and Development" contains suggestive material, but is open to the criticism of being somewhat too cut and dried, not regardful enough of the vast difference between children in the order of development of the various traits. We bespeak for Miss Read's book the wide circulation it deserves. It is published in Boston by Little, Brown and Co., price \$1.25.

EFFECTIVENESS AND PATERNITY.

Says Collier's: "A vice-president of one of the biggest insurance companies of the world reports on a study of the work of 23,599 insurance agents during a 4-year period. Unmarried men are found to have made a very poor showing in our agency service, from whatever point of view regarded. Their average of persistency is low in all classifications and groups, and their abilities as producers average no better. And among the married men those who are childless are inferior in both respects to those having children. For the married men having children the rule (though of course there are minor variations) seems to emerge from the experience that the value of the agent increases in proportion to the number of his children."

SCALE FOR GRADING HOMES.

Dr. J. Harold Williams, director of research in the Whittier State School, California, with his assistant Mr. Karl Cowdery, '15, is working out the problem of a practical standard scale for grading home conditions. In the "Journal of Delinquency" for November he has published a "Prelim-

inary Report" of the results of his work. Score cards have been devised which provide for grading on five items: necessities, neatness, size, parental conditions and parental supervision. Each of these is graded on a scale of 5, in which 1 stands for extreme inferior conditions. Space is provided for a brief description of the conditions. Grades 1, 3, and 5 are specifically defined while grades 2 and 4 stand for intermediate conditions. With carefully trained workers the device will doubtless serve a valuable end in standardizing such grading, but it must never replace the full description of conditions.

THE IRREDEEMABLE DELINQUENT.

J. F. Fulton, superintendent of the Minnesota State Training School, in a paper presented to the Quarterly Conference of the Executive Officers of State Institutions calls attention to the fact that, according to the experience of workers in institutions for delinquent children, from 20 to 25 per cent. of the children who pass through the industrial schools of the country fail to adjust themselves in a satisfactory way to the requirements of society. No course of training has yet been devised that successfully equips this type of child to go out into society and succeed. This he believes is not the fault of the institution. "The thoroughgoing defective delinquent cannot be equipped by any institution to compete successfully with normal children." "It is my conviction," he adds, "that any normal boy may be trained for useful citizenship, but the greater part of the work done for the defective delinquent is quite barren of results." Superintendent Fulton believes that such individuals should be kept under permanent custodial care.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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JANUARY, 1917.

BOARD MEETING.

The winter meeting of the Board of Scientific Directors of the Eugenics Record Office was held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on Friday, Dec. 15. Professor Irving Fisher was elected chairman of the Board in place of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, retired.

HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA.

Bulletin No. 17 of the Eugenics Record Office is a study of "Huntington's Chorea in Relation to Heredity and Eugenics" by Dr. Charles B. Davenport, which was originally published in the "American Journal of Insanity" for October, Vol. 73, pp. 195-222. The study is based on the field investigations conducted by Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey, of the Record Office. The discussion is so diversified that it is not possible to summarize the paper in the space here available. It may be noted, however, that a number of rather distinctly marked biotypes of the disease are recognized and this fact renders the interpretation of the data in terms of heredity more difficult, although the hereditary character of the disease is clearly established. In general the tendency to this form of chorea behaves as a dominant trait. Price of the bulletin is 15 cents.

CONVOCATION WEEK.

The gathering of the scientific societies of the country in New York City during the last week of December gave an opportunity for many who have been interested in eugenics to visit the Record Office and inspect its work. A special invitation was extended by the Station for Experimental Evolution to the American Society of Naturalists to visit the institution on Saturday, December 30. The forenoon was occupied in the presentation and discussion of papers in Blackford Hall, where an excellent luncheon was served at noon. The afternoon was given to the inspection of the two institutions located here. About 60 visitors were in attendance at the meeting, of whom 25 or more visited the Record Office.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 10.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Cook: description, 62; charts, 10; individuals, 200. (N. Y. C.)

Mr. Cowdery: description, 22; charts, 3; individuals, 73.

Miss Osborne: description, 38; charts, 7; individuals, 256.

Miss Douglass: description, 33; charts, 10; individuals, 139.

Miss Scofield: description, 37; charts, 3; individuals, 85.

Miss Thayer: description, 16; charts, 5; individuals, 105.

ARCHIVIST'S SUMMARY.

During the year about 8,000 manuscript pages of data have been received. In addition to this mention may be made of 3,000 cards containing data on the Jukes family, already received and indexed, and also of

about 9,000 cards containing the data procured in the Nassau county (N. Y.) survey. There are also in the archives 2,105 Records of Family Traits; 5 schedules for the Personal Distribution of Family Traits; about 500 Stature Schedules; 100 Twin Schedules; 266 pages of correspondence containing data; and 2,587 pages of Special Trait Studies. In addition to the above there are 469 books containing eugenical data, including state historical publications, vital records, town histories, genealogies, and biographies. This does not include the books and pamphlets of the general library. The total number of pages of genealogies is 27,778, of which 8,487 have been indexed. The general card index now contains over a half million cards and is being added to at the rate of more than 165,000 new cards per year.

PERSONALS.

Mary M. Bell, '12, investigator for the Westchester County Hospital, Eastview, N. Y., recently visited the Eugenics Record Office in search of data for her investigations. Her interest is chiefly in cases of epilepsy.

Dr. A. H. Estabrook, '10, while in attendance at the Convocation Week meetings in New York paid a visit to the Eugenics Record Office.

Marjorie Fulstow, '14, has entered Tufts Medical School, Boston, having completed her work on the Nassau County Survey.

Catherine W. Beekley, '13, has been investigator of home conditions for the Glen Mills Schools and is now teaching science in high school.

SEX OF TWINS.

Dr. Georg Duncker shows, in the "Biologische Centralblatt," that twins are much more often of the same sex than would be the case if their sex

were determined purely by accident. In a certain proportion of the cases the sexes do seem to be determined by accident, but in other cases, perhaps 24 to 30 per cent. of all, there is some factor that definitely forces the two children to be of the same sex. In the case of identical twins, derived by division of one and the same ovum, the offspring are always of the same sex and this is to be expected, but identical twins are so rare as not at all to account for the excess of over 25 per cent. of twins which are forced to be of the same sex; that is, whose sex is not determined solely by accident.

TUBERCULOSIS SURVEY.

Under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, administering a fund of \$100,000 furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a complete survey of the population of Framingham, Mass., with reference to the distribution and the control of tuberculosis is to be made under the charge of Dr. Donald B. Armstrong. The unit of study is to be made the family and an especial attempt is to be made to determine the importance of hereditary factors. The Eugenics Record Office has been asked to advise the survey in the study of the latter topic.

PSYCHIATRY IN CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Fred C. Nelles, superintendent of the Whittier State School, California, as chairman of a "Committee appointed by the legislature of 1915 to report to the 1917 session of the legislature on mental deficiency and an institution for the care of feeble-minded persons," has issued a "Preliminary Statement" in which, after discussing the experience of the Department of Research at the Whittier

1 Jan 1917 N.

State School, he outlines some of the proposed recommendations for the new institution. Among these may be noted the advice that there should be a department fully equipped for psychological diagnosis and that this department should make systematic inquiry into the personal and family history of all inmates and should publish the results of investigations for the use of the public.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN.

In April, 1914, the Province of Ontario, Canada, passed an "Auxiliary Classes Act" which made provision for the education and care of exceptional children. The "First Annual Report of the Inspector of Auxiliary Classes" under this act, Miss Helen MacMurchy, has been issued. Fourteen types of classes are recognized including not only classes for various forms of mental and physical defects but also "Advancement Classes" for children "who are far above the average both physically and mentally," "English Classes" for recent non-English speaking immigrants, and "Disciplinary Classes and Parental Schools" for children who on account of bad conduct, home conditions, or environment require special attention.

IDEAS OF APES.

Professor Robert M. Yerkes, who is doing so much to advance the branches of psychology in which we are interested, has lately published in "Behavior Monographs," No. 12, an account of his study of "The Mental Life of Monkeys and Apes: A Study of Ideational Behavior." Working in Southern California on the monkeys of the genus Pithecius and a young orang utan, he used as test especially his multiple choice apparatus, which gives quantitative results. He finds

clear evidence of ideational ability in the monkeys, with great ability to try a method out and then abandon it suddenly. In the ape there is evidence "of ideation of a high order and possibly of reasoning." In his efforts to attain a banana out of reach the ape may be fairly characterized as inventive. There is no more interesting problem in biology to-day than the intelligence of apes, and Yerkes is clearly the man to solve it.

FACTORS IN FECUNDITY.

Guisepppe Sergi, professor of anthropology of the University of Rome, suggests that war may destroy the fecundity of a people by entailing disorders of a mental and sentimental nature (nervousness, anxiety, grief and pain of all kinds to which the serious economic conditions of war time also contribute), since all these things have a harmful effect on the general organic economy of nations. In criticism, it may be urged that the appalling loss of fecundity by one portion of the community in the United States, viz., the fairly prosperous and luxury-loving, is not to be explained on this ground.

STRAUSS FAMILY.

Eduard Strauss (b. 1835) has recently died in Vienna. He wrote over 200 pieces of dance music, for years conducted court balls in Petrograd, and, later, toured Europe and America with his orchestra. Two brothers, Johann and Joseph, together composed over 600 pieces of music and led Europe's social dancing. Their father, Johann Strauss, Sr. (who was the son of a dance-hall proprietor), became known as the "father of the waltz," of which he wrote 150 or more; not he but the mother of his sons encouraged their musical training.

NEGRO-WHITE DEATH RATES.

The "Michigan Bulletin of Vital Statistics" calls attention to the favorable showing of decrease of death rates in the registration area of the United States in 1915 over previous years as made known by a preliminary statement issued from the Bureau of the Census. But the figures show a much higher death rate for the colored than for the white race. In many instances both for cities and for the state as a whole the death rate of the former rises to nearly or quite twice the death rate of the whites. It is probable that this great difference is to a considerable degree an index of the average sanitary condition of the two races. Racial susceptibility is not measured by such statistics. In this connection it is of interest to notice a paper by Dr. Louis I. Dublin on "Mortality from External Causes among Industrial Policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1911-1914," published in the "Proceedings of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America." These causes may be grouped in three classes: suicides, homicides, and accidents. For all classes of "External Causes" combined, the death rate for colored persons is higher than that of white at all ages. It appears, however, that for suicides the whites show a uniformly higher death rate at all ages and in both sexes, a fact which supports the conclusion that the two races differ in their nervous organization and reactions. For homicides, on the other hand, the death rate for the colored race constantly exceeds that of the white, evidence that the former are the more feebly inhibited. In the case of accidents, however, we find a remarkable situation. Up to the age of 35 years the death rate of

colored males is higher than for white males, while at more advanced ages the death rate is reversed. The same is essentially true also of females, but is not so distinctly marked.

BLENDED INHERITANCE.

According to the "International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture," A. and G. L. C. Howard in an article "On the Inheritance of Some Characters in Wheat" in the "Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India," Vol. 7, pp. 273-285, demonstrate that the hybrids between bearded and beardless ears of wheat which are intermediate in type may be explained by the presence of two "factors in the bearded parent, one capable of producing short awns or tips only, the other when added to this resulting in fully bearded plants." On the other hand W. R. Dykes in "Gardener's Chronicle," Vol. 58, pp. 196-197, and S. Mottet in "Revue Horticole," year 87, pp. 582-583, working with hybrids of Iris species, find numerous pairs of characters that show no dominance but only a "blending of characters," including not only some 15 pairs of morphological traits but also time of flowering. Iris would appear to offer a vigorous challenge to the analysts of heredity.

NUCLEI.

"The eugenists want to shut off all reproduction of the feeble-minded. The birth controlists are moving along lines which, if carried out, would shut off all reproduction except the feeble-minded. Between the two we would have a perfect system of race suicide." —C. L. Redfield, in Long Island Medical Journal, November.

"If I were asked what is the greatest danger which threatens the American republic to-day I would certainly reply: The gradual dying

out among our people of those hereditary traits through which the principles of our religious, political and social foundations were laid down, and their insidious replacement by traits of less noble character."—Henry Fairfield Osborn, in Madison Grant's "Passing of the Great Race."

"From this notion, I do believe there is a great matter in the breed of men and women—not that wise men shall always get wise children, but I believe strong healthy bodies have the wisest children, and sickly, weakly bodies affect the wits as well as the bodies of their children. We are easily persuaded to believe this of the breeds of horses, cocks, dogs and other creatures and I believe it is as visible in men."—Daniel Defoe: "Essay on Projects"—of Academies.

NOTES AND NEWS.

With keen regret we learn of the death of Dr. A. C. Rogers, superintendent of the Minnesota School for Feeble-Minded and Colony for Epileptics, on January third.

In the "Journal of Sociologic Medicine" for October Dr. John Adams Colliver discusses "Some Physical and Psycho-Sociological Causes of Delinquency in Boys."

In "Arboreal Man," Dr. F. Wood Jones, University of London, derives "most of the peculiar features of man and of his kindred, from adaptation and advantages gained during an arboreal apprenticeship." The book of 230 pages is illustrated by 81 figures, published in New York.

Three cases of familial spastic paralysis in one family are described by Dr. C. E. Riggs in the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease" for November. By an examination of the literature he has found reference to 111 families in which various forms

of family spastic paralysis recur. In some cases it could be traced back three, four or five generations.

In "Social Hygiene" for April Prof. Maurice A. Bigelow discusses "The Educational Attack on the Problems of Social Hygiene." He says: "Some of the chief facts of eugenics should be a part of every well-organized scheme of sex instruction, and taught through biology. Probably no other topic in biology is so likely to make an ethical-social appeal, for the whole point of eugenics is the responsibility of the individual whose uncontrolled sexual actions may transmit undesirable and heritable qualities and bring a train of disaster to generations of descendants."

In the same publication Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg has to say: "The teaching of the eugenic ideal is to be made through all of the means by which any good truth may be taught. These means are the stirring of the impulses to personal interest and study; the making available of the facts so that any one may draw his own conclusions from them; and the vivid representation of the possibilities of future happiness or woe for the race, so that the emotions may move the seer to good works."

On October 28th, a conference on tests for the feeble-minded was held at the school for the feeble-minded, Waverley, Mass., Dr. Walter E. Fernald presiding. Papers were read by Prof. Robert M. Yerkes, who reported on measurements of affective reactions and ideational efficiency; by Dr. E. E. Southard who reported on brain complexity and psychological examinations; and on intelligence measurements adapted to adults and pre-cox cases by Sidney L. Pressey, Cecilio S. Rossy, and Majorie H. Rossy.

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NO. 2.

HEREDITY OF DR. HAMILTON.

Allan McLane Hamilton, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1848; at 17 traveled to California via Cape Horn on the vessel that carried Agassiz's party to Brazil; at 22 graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons; and made a second trip west. Patients were slow in coming to his office, so he became a health inspector of New York City, in the meantime making original investigations on lead and wall paper poisoning, neurology and electro-therapeutics. He took an active part, as secretary, in medical societies; and soon became well-known as a specialist in nervous diseases and a medico-legal expert. For years he has been attending or consulting physician at institutions for the nervous, and professor of mental diseases at Cornell Medical College.

Dr. Hamilton's output has been largely determined by innate traits. He is first of all a visualist; he gets keen enjoyment from seeing things. As a boy he went every Saturday to Barnum's museum; and from youth on he has been interested in and attended upon the drama. In his case there is a special interest in form. He is a skillful draftsman and caricaturist as was also his only brother Louis who died in early manhood. It is doubtless this esthetic sense that makes antique furniture appeal so strongly, here joined with the naturalist's love of possessing what strikes the fancy. This interest in form led him to react strongly to Agassiz's talks on marine animals while on the way to Brazil, and resulted in his going into medicine, like many another naturalist. There is indeed a love of

nature in his stock. His father preferred to live in the suburbs of the city rather than in the city itself and he "loved trees." The father's father, Alexander, revelled in gardening. On the maternal side we find Allen McLane, the physician, an uncle of his mother. For the propositus the abnormal or unusual had a special fascination from the time when "for long hours I glued my nose at the glass cases and lost myself in the inspection of bogus relics and other horrors" of Barnum's museum. Perhaps the trait led him to take a special interest in the abnormal in human conduct and to draw in caricature.

Dr. Hamilton is literary. Besides professional books he has written fanciful tales, essays, and an intimate biography of Alexander Hamilton, his grandfather. This literary impulse was in Alexander, also, in marked degree, and in his son James. The doctor's organizing ability and social qualities come naturally from both sides. His mother's father became U. S. Secretary of State. There is a nomadic tendency also, for since he rounded South America he has found it necessary at times to lock his desk and travel to Europe, Africa, Japan. His brother was a dashing cavalry officer, killed while fighting Indians. His father's brother William was almost lost to his family in California and another uncle, Alexander, went to serve under Wellington. His mother's father as a youth went into the navy but resigned after a year, under parental pressure.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton. Recollections of an Alienist. N. Y., Geo. H. Doran Co. 416 pp. Price, \$3.50.

TWO WARRING NATURES.

Reginald John Campbell, b. in London, 1867, was brought up in northern Ireland by his mother's parents, who were Presbyterians. After completing grammar school he was junior master in a small high school of Anglican tone. While here he entered the communion of the Episcopal church. After graduating from Oxford University he became a Congregational minister. As such he developed rapidly; in time became called to City Temple, London (Spurgeon's church), where his fame grew. But in 1915 he entered once more the communion of the Anglican church and is now Priest of St. Philip's Cathedral Church, Birmingham.

Campbell's temperament is mystical. As a lad wandering through the woods reading Wordsworth, he made an oratory and carved a rude crucifix for it and erected a rough stone altar. Two brothers, independently of his influence, entered the Church of England. Yet his father was a Methodist minister of Presbyterian temperament and his father's father was a Congregational minister but temperamentally a Presbyterian. On the mother's side there is greater softness of spirit. The mother's father "was a grave, silent man, simple, devout, and of a gracious loving nature. . . . He was the gentlest, kindest and most patient of men. . . . Nor was his piety of the gloomy sort." The mother's mother was of a sterner mold, "not one to brook any crossing of her will." Thus Campbell has received a heritage of gentleness on the one hand and of independence on the other. Fourteen years ago he felt that it was "the altar" that he missed most from non-conforming sects—it appealed to his mysticism. Intellectually he was liberal and was even regarded as heretical and was clearly of the stuff that

reformers and non-conformists are made of. Between temperament and intellect has been a constant struggle for supremacy; at adolescence when instincts are strongest and again at 50 years, when inhibitions often weaken, the temperament wins.

R. J. Campbell. *A Spiritual Pilgrimage.* N. Y., Appleton, 1916. 300 pp. Price, \$2.00.

THE GREAT NORDIC RACE.

Mr. Madison Grant's book has for its theme the superior physical and temperamental qualities of the Nordic race which has its center about the Baltic and North Seas—"long skulled, very tall, fair skinned, with blond or brown hair and light colored eyes." Assert vehemently as we may the essential similarity and equality of human "races" yet it requires only measurement to prove that the Scotch are the tallest people of the globe and the Norwegians and Swedes are among the tallest in Europe; also all will agree that the light hair and blue eyes find here their greatest extent and density of distribution. Where the dispute comes is as to their moral superiority. Certain anthropologists, like Boas, while admitting physical differences between "races," deny mental and temperamental differences. With the demonstration of the inheritance of factors of intelligence and self control the fact of racial differences in these respects also is proved. Though the writer is not a representative of the Nordic type he has to admit that progress in science and invention, capacity for subjugating almost all other races, capacity for self control as witnessed in Puritanism and chivalry have shown themselves during the past 500 years more markedly in Northwestern Europe and immigrants therefrom than in the people of any other part of the globe. In any

event the book does a great service in pointing out again that racial characteristics are much more determinative of behavior than any environment that acts on inadequate racial characteristics. Before facts many religious tenets have had to be abandoned; so too must many tenets of social philosophy fall, such as the equality of mankind.

Madison Grant. *The Passing of the Great Race*. N. Y., Charles Scribner's Sons. 245 pp. Price, \$2.00.

THE AUSTRALIAN "BLACK-FELLOW."

In the December issue of "The National Geographic Magazine" Herbert E. Gregory characterizes the aboriginal Australian "blackfellow" not as a degenerate, but as the most primitive man. He is unlike the negro or other primitive races in physique and facial expression. Some individuals are strongly built, but in general only the upper part of the body is well developed. The legs are usually thin and long, with inconspicuous calves; the great toe is "loose" and the foot is about as useful as the small delicately formed hands in picking up objects. A long skull with a low, flat forehead and brows overhanging deep-set, intelligent eyes; a heavy lower jaw, strong teeth and a nose broad and very flat with wide nostrils, are conspicuous features. His cranial capacity is .75 as compared with .83 for the African negro. Wavy or curly hair, not woolly or frizzy, of auburn or black tones, is abundant not only on the head and face but in some cases covers the body.

In endurance and speed he is not the equal of the American Indian. His weapons of wood and poorly fashioned stones are effective only at short range. As a hunter his success lies in an intimate knowledge of the habits

of the animals about him and in his wonderfully developed powers of observation.

Faced with starvation, the native knows nothing of property rights; food is to be obtained wherever found whether in the open or in the possession of others. When food and water are abundant the aboriginal is kind to the infirm and even shows traits of generosity and gratitude. When the struggle for existence is severe he becomes an animal searching for its prey. Mentally he is a weak child, with uncontrolled feelings, without initiative or sense of responsibility. In many respects he is intelligent and profits by education, but abstract ideas are apparently beyond his reach.

STATE CONTROL OF MATINGS.

M. Eugene Brieux of the French Academy favors the establishment by the government of an official marriage agency to bring young people together after the war and thus diminish that high celibacy rate which for generations has marked the French people. He contends, also, that the custom of giving a dower has been a barrier to matrimony and should be abolished. Combined with the plan of the eugenist, M. Lucien March, to secure the marriage of mutilated soldiers, such an agency might constitute an interesting experiment in applied eugenics.

A league has been formed under the presidency of Prof. Paul Bureau in Paris for the purpose of conducting a campaign of moral education intended to bring home to each citizen the duties imposed on him by the necessity for the perpetuation of the race. The tragic circumstances of the present time render this duty imperative.

The Eugenics Education Society, of London, considers the present the psychological moment for inculcating the ideals of eugenics.

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FEBRUARY, 1917.

LABORATORY ENDOWED.

Many readers of the Eugenical News will be glad to learn that the permanency of the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor is insured through the recent acquisition by it of an endowment fund of \$25,000 and by its erection into one of the four fundamental divisions of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The principal donors to the fund are: W. J. Matheson, Estate of Col. Robert B. Woodward, August Heckscher, Walter Jennings, Cleveland H. Dodge, A. Augustus Healy, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, H. F. Noyes, Howard C. Smith, Louis C. Tiffany, Col. T. S. Williams, Miss Cornelia Prime, Donald Scott, Albert Straus, Mrs. Willard Straight.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHIES, 1.

LOCAL HISTORIES, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 29.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Cook: description, 17; charts, 3; individuals, 72.

Miss Kitchel: description, 10.

Mr. Lattin: description, 94; charts, 40; individuals, 655.

Miss Osborne: description, 62; charts, 15; individuals, 460.

Miss Scofield: description, 38; charts, 9; individuals, 282.

Miss Atwood: description, 128;

charts, 32; individuals, 841. Her data were gathered principally in Morgan county, Ind.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Dr. Weeks, Supt. of the N. J. State Village for Epileptics, at Skillman, N. J., has sent in 798 pages of data. These were gathered by Mrs. Brown and her assistant Miss Coyle.

PERSONALS.

Miss Clara P. Pond, '14, entered, Jan. 15, upon her new duties as field worker at Police Headquarters, New York City.

Miss Louise A. Nelson, '16, has become a field worker at Connecticut State Hospital, Middletown, Conn., vice Miss Ethel Lord Scofield, '16, resigned.

H. H. Laughlin gave two addresses before the sixteenth annual Illinois Corn Growers' and Stockmen's Convention held at the University of Illinois, Urbana. The first address was given at the general session, Jan. 22, on "Human Heredity," and the second, Jan. 23, on "Race Improvement." After the convention Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin went on to Missouri to visit Mrs. Laughlin's father who has been seriously ill for some time. As we go to press we are pained to learn of his death.

Edith S. Atwood, '14, is now a field worker with the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane at North Madison, Ind.

Eugene Louis Doyen, the Paris surgeon who had made a special study of cancer and claimed to have discovered a microbe which caused the disease, died at his home, in Paris, November 21, 1916.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Muncey was called to Washington just after the holidays by the death of her sister from mastoiditis.

W. E. D. STOKES ON EUGENICS.

"The Right to be Well Born or Horse Breeding in its Relation to Eugenics" is the title of a book that is written by a breeder of our best strains of trotters. He overflows with enthusiasm for his subject, his book is full of good ideas (often of a sort not found in more conventional works and which may be regarded as bold), and his kind words about the Eugenics Record Office cannot be less than gratefully acknowledged. He has a detached way of expressing conclusions that is quite refreshing: "Why, there is no trouble to breed any kind of men you like, 4 feet men or 7 feet men—or, for instance, all to weigh 60 or 400 pounds, just as we breed horses. It only takes a longer time and more patience." "So firmly do I believe," says he, "in the value of human pedigrees and achievements for the future of the human race, that were I young and without obligations, I would devote my life to the upbuilding of such institutions as the Eugenics Record Office." Himself a scion of one of New York's most famous family complexes he has a clear appreciation of the value to this country of its best strains. The book will, we feel sure, influence for good a wide circle of readers.

SORTING OUT CRIMINALS.

The Commission on New Prisons of New York State favors retaining the old State Prison at Sing Sing for reception, detention, examination and classification of prisoners and for the hospital treatment of the physically diseased. A new prison for the feeble-minded is planned for Beekman. To the Dannemora prison will be sent the incurably insane; to Clinton the feebly-inhibited group; to Great Meadows and a proposed new institu-

tion at Wingdale will go those capable of work in farm, quarry, and factory. This recognition that prisoners are constitutionally unlike and need dissimilar treatment marks an important advance.

HEREDITY IN MANIC-DEPRESSIVE INSANITY.

Says Southard (Coll. Contrib. State Board of Insanity, 1915, No. 99), "I am inclined provisionally to regard manic-depressive insanity as constantly or almost constantly hereditary—not in the sense of similar heredity (this has not been adequately studied), but in the sense that some kind of insanity is almost always, if not always, to be found in near relatives. Without such evidence, I am clinically not now disposed to make the diagnosis "manic-depressive," although it is clear that the rule will not work in the other direction."

THE NETWORK OF MENTAL DEFECT.

Dr. D. A. Thorn of Monson State Hospital considers statistically (in Coll. Contrib. Mass. State Bd. of Insanity, 1915) the relation of the occurrence in one family of epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, migraine, alcoholism and "insanity." He finds that in feeble-minded stock the onset of convulsions is earlier than in stock which reveals no feeble-mindedness. In 11 out of 157 cases there was no direct heredity of any sort of mental defect; but in 80 per cent. of cases of epilepsy one of the 5 mental types mentioned above was found in one of the parents. When both parents showed the same type of mental defect the age of onset of epilepsy in the child was earlier than where only one parent showed such defect.

"GENETICS AND EUGENICS."

Despite the presence of so good a book as that of Walter in this field we welcome a new textbook by a man who has done so much research and has influenced so many pupils as Castle. That the book should be clearly and agreeably written and that it should show a full knowledge of the literature is, of course, only what would be expected from Castle. While we do not attempt to criticize Part I, Genetics (except to regret that Castle unnecessarily confuses things by stating that the chromosomal "determiners" of unit characters are synonymous with "unit characters," though he does not always use the terms that way), we cannot agree with Castle when he concludes that only a "good mind" and not specific interests and capacities have genetic factors (p. 9). And we can not pass in silence this extraordinary sentence: "There are reasons for thinking that much of (the American data on heredity) is unreliable because it was accumulated by 'trained field workers' imbued in advance with the idea that all inheritance is Mendelian and instructed to look principally for 'presence and absence' of particular characters, rather than for quantitative measurement of the same. A similar theoretical bias permeates the analytical treatment of the data, so far as published." Since this statement could have been made only in ignorance both of the character of the training and the output of field workers we take this occasion especially to invite Dr. Castle to visit the Eugenics Record Office and to examine carefully the manuscript records accumulated there. We feel quite sure that after he has done so his criticism will have more value for us. We take this occasion, also, to give an urgent invitation to all geneticists to visit the

Eugenics Record Office. Those who have already done so have found no basis for such strictures as we have quoted above.

W. E. Castle. *Genetics and Eugenics*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 353 pp.

HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY SIMPLIFIED.

There are many reasons why the principal facts of human embryology should be generally available. For knowledge dispels mystery and the morbid curiosity which feeds upon it. Mrs. Lamson writes such a simplified embryology in the form of an autobiography of an unborn child. This form of narrative doubtless adds to the vividness of the description and emphasizes the fact that the embryo is a living creature, but leads to such necessary absurdities and anachronisms as to destroy much of its force. The story begins at the beginning with the fertilization of the egg and the union of the chromosomes, "the bearers of all the qualities, good and bad, which I was to inherit." Cleavage of the egg, the formation of the germ-layers, of the notochord and of the neural tube are considered. The yolk-sac, allantois, amnion, and chorion are described as well as the formation of the placenta. The development of the framework of the body and of particular organs are considered in order up to the time of birth.

The book is well illustrated by 24 figures taken, for the most part, from well-known original sources. That the text is as accurate as the figures cannot, unfortunately, be affirmed, yet grosser errors seems to be largely eliminated and the book seems well fitted for the popular audience for which it is intended.

Armenouhie T. Lamson: *My Birth; the autobiography of an unborn infant*. N. Y., The Macmillan Company, 1916. 140 pp. Price, \$1.25.

HEREDITY OF CANCER.

When a tumor-susceptible race of mice is crossed with an unsusceptible one, 98 per cent. of the F_1 progeny are susceptible. Of the F_2 about 1 in 60 (or 1.6 per cent.) is susceptible. This result would follow on the multiple factor hypothesis; for on this hypothesis with one pair of factors, in F_2 there should be 3:1 with the dominant character; if 2 pairs of factors, 9:7 of the dominant; if 3 pairs, 1 dom.: 3.7 non-dom.; if 10 pairs, 1 dom.: 17.1 non-dom.; if 20 pairs, 1: 314. (See Little, 1914, *Science*, N. S., XL, 904.) The case of 1 in 60 showing the dominant trait in F_1 is what would result if there were 12 to 14 pairs of factors.—C. C. Little and E. E. Tyzzer in *Jour. of Med. Research*, XXXIII, 393-453.

"MENTAL HYGIENE."

The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is about to issue a quarterly magazine under the title, "Mental Hygiene." This periodical aims to present non-technical articles in the practical management of mental problems in all relations of life. Its field is the adaptation of education to the needs of the individual; study of mental deficiency, delinquency and crime; management of alcoholism and drug addiction; control of mental deficiency and epilepsy. Its price is \$2 a year. It will be helpful for field workers connected with state institutions, physicians and private institutions of the same type. It is published at 50 Union Square, New York City.

FAMILY LONGEVITY.

There recently died in West Brattleboro, Vt., a centenarian, Mrs. Eliza S. Morse née Nichols. She was born June 14, 1816, and was the youngest of 11 children of James and Roxana

(Sargent) Nichols. Her 6 sisters and 4 brothers all lived to be over 90 years of age and her father's father, James Nichols, died at the age of 99 years.

STATE MENTAL SURVEYS.

The Colorado Survey is now finished and Dr. S. W. Hamilton who has had charge of the work will soon publish his report.

Dr. Thomas H. Haines, formerly assistant at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital and later director of the Bureau of Juvenile Research at Columbus, Ohio, is director of the survey of mental defects of the state of Kentucky which was commenced on January 1.

NUCLEI.

"The country villages and the farms are the nurseries of nations, while cities are consumers and seldom producers of men."—Madison Grant, "Passing of the Great Race," p. 186.

"It is certain that some men are indeed called to be doctors; and so are some women. They are, as we say, born doctors. They were in medicine. So apt are they to their work, and it to them, that they almost persuade me to hold opinion with Pythagoras, and to believe that in some previous existence they were in general practice. Or their ability may be the result of inheritance; but we know next to nothing about inheritance. . . . Still, there are men and women, but not a great number, created for the service of medicine: who were called to be doctors when they were not yet called to be babies."—Confessio Medicorum, p. 2.

The betterment of the race will come through a few families and, of these families, not all will contribute an equal share to human improvement.—W. E. D. Stokes, "The Right to be Well Born," p. 41.

GENETICS.

When the ovary is removed from a hen the bird gains the plumage of a cock at its next molt, but an emasculated cock retains its normal plumage, as Dr. H. D. Goodale, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, has shown. The same experimenter has now demonstrated (Jour. Exper. Zool., XX, 421-8) that when the testes are removed from a young cock and bits of ovary are grafted to its peritoneum, it gains the female characteristics.

C. C. Little has been breeding black eyed white mice and finds that they are all heterozygous, carrying (1) piebald and (2) an epistatic inhibiting or restricting factor producing increased whiteness in one half of their gametes. He concludes (Amer. Nat., Dec., 1915), "Spotting in rodents is tempting as genetic material because of the clear patterns and contrasts between colored and white areas. It is, however, *as a character* extremely sensitive to minute quantitative and qualitative changes and its apparent genetic simplicity is a snare and a delusion." This conclusion tends against Castle's deduction as to the effect of selection in changing coat pattern in rats.

The marvellous capacity possessed by *Oenothera Lamarkiana* of yielding new forms is shown by N. Heribert-Nilsson (Die Spaltungerscheinungen der *Oenothera Lamarkiana*, 1915) to be due largely to heterozygosis resulting from hybridization.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"Early Marriage a Eugenic Necessity" is the title of an article by Milo Hastings in "Physical Culture" for December.

"Psychiatric Family Studies" have been reported on by Dr. A. Myerson, late of the Taunton State Hospital,

in the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" for October. He brings out some relations of marriage selection to insanity.

According to a note in the "Virginia Medical Semi-monthly" for October 13, New Zealand leads the world in what she has accomplished in saving the lives of her infants. She has reduced an infant death rate of 88 per 1000 twenty years ago to 51 per 1000. Chile at the other end of the scale has an infant death rate at this time of 286 per 1000.

"Environmental Origin of Mental Disease in Certain Families" is the title of a paper by L. Vernon Briggs, M.D., secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Insanity, published in "American Journal of Insanity" for October. Although the author refers to the "very convenient but damnable word heredity" we fail to find clear evidence in his paper that "constitution" of the individual plays no part in determining his behavior.

Dr. John L. Bauer in the "Long Island Medical Journal" for August, 1916, reports a case of Hemophilia. "The family history shows that the mother of the patient had 3 brothers, all bleeders and all now dead. Mother and father both healthy. The patient is the only child."

C. S. Rossy finds (Coll. Contrib. State Board Insanity, 1915) that of 100 state prisoners in Massachusetts 29 per cent are feeble-minded and 11 per cent border-line cases. A high percentage of mental defectives is found among criminals convicted of murder, manslaughter, breaking and entering and robbery.

The "Journal of Heredity" for February contains a notice of "A Polydactylons Family" by Edith S. Atwood, '14, and Clara P. Pond, '14, accompanied by an excellent illustration.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. II.

MARCH, 1917.

NO. 3.

HEREDITY OF ADMIRAL NELSON.

Horatio Nelson, b. County of Norfolk, England, Sept. 29, 1758, at 12 years was entered on the naval vessel, "Raisonable," captained by his mother's brother. At 19 he was lieutenant; at 20 post-captain. He led an expedition of marines into Nicaragua, whose fevers he scarcely survived, and later commanded in the West Indies, where he assumed heavy responsibilities. During the war with the French revolutionists he first won great fame in the battle off St. Vincent; in a desperate futile attack led by him on Teneriffe, he lost an arm; and as commander of the fleet that annihilated Napoleon's at the Nile he showed his unexampled insight and daring. He now wasted two years in and about Naples, besmirched by association with a weak and idle court. Sent, next, against the northern confederacy he led the naval battle at Copenhagen which was indecisive but sufficient. Finally, as admiral, he defeated the vast allied fleets of France and Spain off Trafalgar, thus establishing England's supremacy of the seas; but died of an enemy bullet on the day of his triumph, the 21st of October, 1805.

A ruling trait in Nelson was love of adventure. As a mere child he strayed far into the woods and when found seemed without fear. He stole pears and gave them all to his schoolmates. He plead for the sea life at 12. In the Polar Seas he wandered over the ice floes in pursuit of a polar bear that he might bring its skin to his father. Nelson was subject to deep depression, which he longed to lift by the excitement of peril; in the crash of a naval battle he became joyous, animated.

Doubtless some of these elements were in his mother's brother, Captain Suckling, who became Comptroller of the Navy; while his mother's uncle, Captain Salfridus Walpole, was a gallant and fierce naval fighter. Nelson was intensely ambitious when elated; work was a pleasure and brought sweet praise. Going into battle he says: "Before this time to-morrow I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster Abbey." His mother's uncle, Robert Walpole, had boundless ambition and joviality and Robert's uncontrollable eroticism reappeared in his great-nephew's elated periods.

Nelson was a diplomat, whether dealing with the Corsican committee that would hold British property at Bastia, or with the Danish crown prince and the Russian admiral that had intrigued against Britain. By his own officers and men he was beloved; they obeyed him with alacrity and joy. The Walpoles, also, scored in diplomacy and won personal devotion. Nelson had a strong sense of duty, tenacious convictions, religious feeling. These were, doubtless, an inheritance from the paternal side. A brother and their father were clergymen; but the father's love would not overlook his son's irregular domestic arrangements. Nelson had initiative and a justifiable assurance of the correctness of his own judgment. He disobeyed the orders of his superior officers at St. Vincent and at Copenhagen and won their approval in doing so. All unconsciously his Walpole traits forced him to lead and not follow.

Robert Southey. *The Life of Nelson.*
Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co. Price,
\$2.00.

Jan (1917) No. 1.

DUGDALE OF "THE JUKES."

Richard L. Dugdale, of New York, was in the early '70s the author of the original "Jukes" study—a real pioneer work—whose history has been brought down to 1915 by Dr. A. H. Estabrook, '10. But little is known of Dugdale personally, save that "he was of a retiring disposition." Not even a photograph of him could be found, but a family friend—now a man more than 90 years of age—of Dr. Esther F. Byrnes knew Dugdale personally. Dr. Byrnes writes the following account of Dugdale as supplied by her informant.

"Dugdale at 30 to 35 was a man of medium size and weighed slightly under 130. We were both members of the New York 'Society for the Study of Economics' which met at Cooper Union. Dugdale said: 'There was no conception of sociology in the group.' Few members of this association attended meetings, sometimes only 5 or 6, at other times as many as 15 or 20. At the Society the work of Malthus, Charles Bradshaw and Annie Besant on 'birth control' was discussed by Dugdale and the others. The freedom of speech which was found in the Society attracted Dugdale and through common interest the two men became acquainted. Dugdale had been active in race betterment before he came to the Society. Its meetings were advertised and open to the public; there were no records kept and there was no secretary; informal discussion was the rule.

"Dugdale was always smooth-shaven, his hair was light brown, straight and always cut short in summer; his eyes deep gray. In his dress he was not careless but merely indifferent. In summer he wore (according to prevailing custom) a linen duster all day and came to the evening

meetings directly from his work in it. In winter he wore with careless ease a slouch hat with a narrow brim; and in summer a straw hat of the same character.

"His disposition was modest, unassuming, that of a student. He was very quiet and very deliberate in speech. He was an observer rather than an active participant. He would join in debate when he could throw light on the matter under consideration. He would not present his views but would rather agree to those of others; was not argumentative or critical or controversial in temperament but was constructive in argument.

"His speech was one of unstudied ease and cultivation. His voice was soft—partially veiled 'as though he would be shocked to impose himself on others.' His manner was one of respect for others. He was a man who was not easily analyzed and one could not tell from meeting him how he would be with intimates. There is little known of his private life. In business he was a mechanical draftsman (the informant was an ornamental draftsman) and it is not known where he was employed."

ISAAC MAYER WISE.

Isaac Mayer Wise, b. Steingrub, Bohemia, March 29, 1819, at 13 went to Prague to study as a rabbi; at 15 or 16 he attended a rabbinical school at Jenikau, passed gymnasial examinations while he taught, attended universities at Prague and Vienna for 3 years and at 23 gained the title of rabbi. Radical ideas early developed that led him to act in opposition to narrow laws, and oppose the district rabbi. He attended the rabbinical conference of 1845. Morbidly dissatisfied with his home conditions he started

for America, landing July, 1846. From New York he went to Albany to dedicate a synagogue and was invited to remain as rabbi, which he did for 9 years, during which period his congregation was split. In April, 1854, he went to Cincinnati as rabbi and remained there until his death, March, 1900. He edited there two influential Jewish journals, organized the Union of American Hebrew congregations, founded a Hebrew College and the central conference of rabbis. He was the preëminent rabbi of America.

His father was a teacher and religious functionary; his father's father a physician well versed in Hebrew literature. His mother, blood-kin to his father, was jolly; "speaks, thinks and feels as I do, and like me she laughs over the world's numerous follies and is as incurable an optimist as I am." Dr. Wise was a hyper-hypokinetic. In his hyper-states he was independent, obstinate, insistent, progressive, bold, radical, masterful, eloquent, graphomanic, trenchant, liberty-loving, individualistic. He applied his great gifts of organization to the strengthening of the Jewish church in America. In his rarer hypokinetic states he withdrew from the world and became hypochondriacal. His son, Jonah, is a rabbi, a social reformer, writer, and was a lecturer. Three other sons have been authors and editors. A son and a grandson (the biographer) are lawyers.

Max B. May. Isaac Mayer Wise, the founder of American Judaism. Putnam. 415 pp. \$2.00.

JUVENILE PROMISE OF HENRY FORD.

Henry Ford, b. on a farm, Greenfield, Michigan, July 30, 1863, at 11 years took a watch apart and put it together again (nearly). During the next few months he had taken apart

and put together every timepiece in his parents' house except his father's watch. He liked to handle tools—to make something. At school, arithmetic was easy. In the school yard he constructed a working forge and, using a blow pipe, blew and moulded glass. At the farm "shop" he invented and made an automatic gate opener and closer. At 15 he built a small steam engine from his own patterns and castings; this engine he placed on the frame of a farm wagon and, by means of a connecting rod to one of the wheels, ran the primitive automobile over the meadow at nearly ten miles an hour—this was in 1878. When 16 he left the farm and worked at machine shops in Detroit, and rebelled at their inefficient organization and lack of standardization of parts. But it was not until 1892 that he completed his one-cylinder gasoline engine and by means of a leather belt made it run a light buggy frame with bicycle wheels.

Rose Wilder Lane, 1917. "Henry Ford's Own Story." Forest Hills, N. Y. Ellis O. Jones. 184 pp. \$1.00.

VOICE INHERITANCE.

Walter B. Swift, M.D., of the clinic for Speech Disorder, Massachusetts General Hospital, considers this subject in "Review of Neurology and Psychiatry," March, 1916. He concludes that voice quality depends absolutely upon bone structure; bone structure is inherited and therefore voice quality is inherited. He has begun researches (1) "to trace the ancestry of a group of tenors, (2) to see if sopranos and contraltos run in families, (3) to see if absence of vocal excellence is inherited, (4) to discover what bone forms and facial exteriors would warrant with measurable likelihood of success the undertaking of musical careers."

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EUGENICS VS. SEX HYGIENE.

The Eugenics Record Office receives a considerable amount of correspondence from persons who do not distinguish between "Eugenics," which is a biological science, and "Sex Hygiene," which belongs to the realm of morals and hygiene. Field workers and others interested in eugenics would do well to help the public understand this difference. Institutions concerned with the employment of field workers, persons interested in the problems of human heredity, differential fecundity, differential survival, differential migration, and those who are desirous of working out their own family pedigrees in a manner adequate to determining something of the sources of their natural capacities and limitations are invited to correspond with the Eugenics Record Office; while those interested in sex hygiene should correspond directly with The American Social Hygiene Association, or the New York Social Hygiene Society, Inc., (formerly the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis), both located at 105 W. 40th St., New York City. The American Social Hygiene Association publishes a monthly bulletin, "The Social Hygiene Bulletin" now in its 4th volume (formerly the American Social Hygiene Association Bulletin).

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 21.

GENEALOGIES, 6.

LOCAL HISTORIES, 1.

LISTS OF LITERATURE, 9 vols.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 62.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Cook: description, 17; charts, 1; individuals, 31.

Miss Osborne: description, 40; charts, 8; individuals, 135.

Miss Pond: description, 29; charts, 3; individuals, 107.

Miss Scofield: description, 41; charts, 2; plotting, 32.

Miss Thayer: description, 17; charts, 4; individuals, 113.

Miss Earle; 245 pages of abstracts from literature.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Mr. Cowdery: description, 21; charts, 4; individuals, 84.

Mr. Reichert, of Johns Hopkins Medical College, has sent in 57 pages of description, 18 pages of charts plotting 646 individuals. The work was done in Baltimore and vicinity.

PERSONALS.

Marjorie Emmons, '16, has resigned her position as eugenics field worker at New Jersey State Home for Girls at Trenton, since on account of illness in her family she is needed at home. Her address is North Ridgeville, Ohio.

Dr. Lucien Howe, professor of ophthalmology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, visited the Eugenics Record Office recently for data in the study of the heredity of abnormalities of the eye.

Leora G. Field, '12, has been with the Nassau County Association at Mineola since November 1, 1916. She is doing the case work in the Out-door Relief Department, under Miss Mary Malcolm. Miss Field reports that her department is handling over 1,000 cases.

INDIANA SURVEY.

The results of the mental survey of the counties in Indiana made by Dr. A. H. Estabrook, '10, Miss Clara P. Pond, '14, and Miss E. S. Atwood, '14, have now been published as a part of the report to the governor. The study was made "by inquiries, consultations and visits to physicians, school authorities, boards of children's guardians, institution heads and social betterment agencies. Practically every person who has been studied in this enumeration of mental defectives has been visited either at home, at school or at business." Each of the 3 investigators spent 3½ months in the field study. About 30 to 40 per cent. of those reported to the investigators as defective have been classed by them as either doubtful, borderline cases or normal and have not been included. The report concludes that about 1.9 per cent. of the population is "mentally defective," that three times as many epileptics need institution care as are getting it, also 5 times as many feeble-minded, but only about one sixth more of the insane. A number of family histories is given.

FIELD WORK IN A POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Psychopathic Laboratory of the New York City Police Department was opened in December, 1915. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, through the Eugenics Record Office, supplied this laboratory with the following workers: William F. Blades, '11, February 1, 1916, to September 30, 1916; Dr. Harry W. Crane, '15, April 6, 1916, to May 15, 1916. The Laboratory was closed during the latter part of 1916, but again reopened, and on January 15, 1917, the Eugenics Record Office sent Miss Clara P. Pond, '14, to take up the eugenical part of the Laboratory's work.

The Municipal Year Book of the City of New York for 1916, which is now (February, 1917) ready for distribution, reports concerning the Psychopathic Laboratory on page 112 the following: "In 49 days, at the beginning of this experimental work, 29 cases, picked out of a total of 409 at the daily line-up, were examined and 21 of them found to be of abnormal mentality. On the theory that such persons are not responsible for their acts and that their condition is merely aggravated by the ordinary prison or reformatory, the department is trying to develop a system of presenting such offenders to the courts with recommendations that they be sent to a hospital, or to a farm colony, or other institutions in which proper treatment may be given. Officials of the Police Department are convinced of the necessity of some means of detecting criminals of this type and of the urgent need of proper facilities for their treatment afterwards."

"MENTAL HYGIENE."

The first number of "Mental Hygiene" is at hand. It comprises 156 pages. Dr. Barker's address at the eighth annual meeting of the Nat. Com. on Mental Hygiene leads. There is no better statement of the general problems of mental hygiene than his. "First, to provide for the birth of children endowed with good brains, denying, as far as possible, the privilege of parenthood to the manifestly unfit, who are almost certain to transmit bad nervous systems to their offspring—that is to say the problem of eugenics; and, second, to supply all human beings from the moment of fusion of the parental germ cells onward, and whether ancestrally well begun or not, with the environment best suited to the welfare of their

mentality"; again, "we must begin by collecting facts." Dr. W. A. White considers "Underlying Concepts in Mental Hygiene"; Dr. H. M. Adler, "Unemployment and Personality"; Dr. T. W. Salmon writes on "The Insane in a County Poor Farm" and describes the iron cages in which insane are confined in "Grayson County"; Dr. W. E. Fernald tells of the "Growth of Provision for the Feeble-Minded in the United States," in which he sets forth his ideas as to "colony care," and gives a list of public institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic. Dr. F. L. Wells discusses "Mental Adaptation." C. W. Beers tells of "Organized Work in Mental Hygiene." C. M. Campbell considers "The Subnormal Child," based on a school survey. One note, let us hope the keynote of "Mental Hygiene," runs through this number: conduct, behavior, reaction—abnormalities in this sphere are the proper subjects of our inquiry, and the aim of mental hygiene is to secure socially adequate conduct.

TWO BOOK DEDICATIONS.

"In loving memory of three physicians: ERASTUS CUSHING (1802-1893), HENRY K. CUSHING (1827-1910), EDWARD F. CUSHING (1862-1911)." ("The Pituitary Body" by Harvey [Williams] Cushing, M.D.)

"To the memory of five of my New England ancestors—representing 4 patrronymic generations in direct line—who were regular physicians of distinction: THOMAS WILLIAMS (1718-1775), colonial surgeon, French and Indian wars; WILLIAM STODDARD WILLIAMS (1762-1828) and JOSEPH GOODHUE, surgeon in Federal Army; STEPHEN WEST WILLIAMS (1790-1856), professor and author; EDWARD JENNER WILLIAMS (1823-1881)." ("The Pro-

teal Treatment of Cancer," etc., by Henry Smith Williams, M.D.)

THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW.

The immigration bill containing the literacy test has been passed by Congress over the President's veto. A similar bill was vetoed by Presidents Cleveland and Taft, and also, once previously, President Wilson. The final vote in the House on the last bill which President Wilson vetoed was 285 to 106; in the Senate 62 to 19.

It has been clear in the minds of the presidents vetoing these four bills that literacy is at best a measure of at least a certain low amount of natural intelligence, plus a certain amount of educational opportunity. It is not a "Simon pure" test for innate qualities of character which, according to the presidents, should be the criterion for the admission of aliens into our human breeding stock. Recently the science of psychology has developed to a high state of precision that branch of its general subject devoted to the testing of individuals for natural excellence in mental and temperamental qualities. When the knowledge of the existence of this science becomes generally known in Congress, that body will then be expected to apply the direct and logical test for the qualities which we seek to measure.

The new law—which becomes effective May 1, 1917—besides containing the literacy test, provides for the exclusion of those patently socially inadequate—idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptic, insane, paupers, criminals, etc., those with contagious diseases, those teaching or advocating anarchy, and persons imported for immoral purposes. Contract laborers also are excluded as before. The new law extends the probationary period from three to five years; that is, under

the new provision an immigrant becoming a public charge within five years must be deported. Oriental exclusion is provided for by retaining in force the "gentleman's agreement" with Japan, by excluding the South Sea Islanders within certain boundaries, the inhabitants of continental Asia east of 50° east longitude, south of 50° north latitude, and west of 110° east longitude (with the exception of Persia), and the inhabitants of eastern China—east of 110° east longitude—by reaffirming the existing "Chinese Exclusion Act."

DEGREE OF CONSANGUINITY.

The "Medical Record" for January 20 has an article by A. L. Benedict, M.D., on "Consanguinity: A Method of Indicating Degrees of Relationship in Terms of Blood Cells." The article has for its purpose suggestions as to a means for the study of the problems of heredity based on mathematical data of consanguinity. It is written with the intention of finding some clearer means of expressing the blood connections in such relationships as double cousins, second cousins, fourth cousins, etc.

CANCER WORK.

The "Medical Record" for January 13 contains an article by William Seaman Bainbridge on "The Cancer Problem and the World War." After speaking of the removal of the cancer mice of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund of London to the Crocker Cancer Research Laboratory in New York for safe keeping during the war the writer says that, of necessity, almost all research work on cancer is being left to America. He then gives a brief resume of what has been accomplished during the past two years. The first part of this resume is devoted to

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etiology, and briefly reviews the work of Slye, Little, Loeb, Tyzzer and Wood on heredity of cancer.

NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES IN MAN.

The best study on chromosomes in human spermatocytes is by H. L. Wierman in the "American Journal of Anatomy" for January. There are 12 chromosomes at this (reduced) stage, one of which is the sex (X or Y) chromosome. Moreover, the number is the same for whites and negroes.

EIGHTEEN GENERATIONS.

"When a gentleman, lately watching a designer at work in one of our New England factories, said to him, 'How long have you been learning to do that?' the man replied, 'Six hundred years; so long ago the first of us began to design, and we have been at it ever since.' It is so with many things; it runs in the blood, men say."—"A Man in Earnest," Life of A. H. Conant, by Robert Collyer.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Dr. George Bliss, in a paper on "Education of the Feeble-minded" read before the fifth annual meeting of the Alienists and Neurologists at Chicago, June, 1916, and printed in the "Illinois Medical Journal" for January, lays emphasis on the impossibility of curing the feeble-minded, and on the necessity for continued custodial care and for giving the feeble-minded vocational training rather than education along literary lines. Few of the feeble-minded ever put more than the rudiments of a literary education to any use. If they read they never take an interest in current events and read only the most sensational parts of the newspapers, and sensational books. Vocational

training fits them for their future fields of industry, and they are enabled, under supervision, to play a more or less useful part in the community to which they belong. The writer believes "that the farm colony plan is the very best proposition known for providing practical employment for the feeble-minded boy and man, and perhaps for the girl and woman."

SELECTION OF NEGROES.

Julian Street says of the Virginian negro: ". . . only the bad ones were 'sold South.' Thus the tendency was to keep well-behaved negroes in Virginia and to supply other states with the unruly ones. Naturally, then, the Virginia negro of to-day, being descended from 'selected stock'—as slave dealers' advertisements used to put it—may be expected to average somewhat higher in the human virtues than the offspring of slaves of the black belt."—"Collier's," January 27.

NUCLEI.

"We are teaching the pupils in the mass with too little regard for the variation of individuals."—O. S. Gist, "School and Society," V, 118.

"The biography of the man is only an episode in the epic of the family."—R. L. Stevenson, "Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin," p. 9.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Miss Nellie Brewer, a school teacher of New Lebanon, Indiana, is interested, and has read extensively, in eugenics and would be glad to correspond with persons similarly interested.

The Indiana legislature has appropriated \$10,000 to be expended by the Committee on Mental Defectives in

further work on the problem of the case of the defectives.

Statistics of immigration for the last half of 1916 indicate that during the present year there will be immigration over the average of recent years from the following races: Greek, French, Mexican, Black African, Cuban, Korean, named in order of immigrants of each race.

According to "Science," in memory of Judge Harvey H. Baker, of the Boston Juvenile Court, there has been established a Judge Baker Foundation. Dr. William Healy, director of the Psychopathic Institute of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, will have charge of the new foundation.

Feeble-minded children in the Public School of California are considered by Dr. L. N. Terman, "School and Society," February 10. He concludes: "If we would preserve our state for a class of people worthy to possess it, we must prevent, as far as possible, the propagation of mental degenerates."

Attention is called to the remarkable special course of lectures on Feeble-mindedness and Society given by New York University, January 26-May 11. Among the lecturers are H. H. Goddard, E. E. Southard, S. E. Jelliffe, B. Glueck, C. S. Rossy, A. J. Rosanoff, G. H. Kirby, W. E. Fernald, S. P. Duggan, T. W. Salmon, and W. B. Cornell.

"A Brief Report on Mental Defectives in Buffalo" has been prepared by a committee of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Vassar Club of which Mrs. Lucien Howe is chairman. This report, which includes 6 family histories, should support the legislative bill for the establishment of an institution for the feeble-minded in the western part of New York State.

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HEREDITY OF JOHN MARSHALL.

John Marshall, b. Fauquier Co., Virginia, Sept. 24, 1755, the eldest of 15 children, was reared in the country, and was educated by a tutor, by assisting his father in surveys, and by a few months at an academy. At 19 he drilled a company of youth and in the autumn of 1775 entered the war. He fought at Brandywine in his father's regiment, wintered at Valley Forge, and as captain fought at Monmouth, at Stony Point and at Pawlus Hook. He studied law at college for 6 weeks, was admitted to the bar in 1780, in 1785 married Mary, daughter of Jacqueline Ambler, treasurer of Virginia, and began a law practise in Richmond which extended over 16 years. Elected, like his father 22 years earlier, to the legislature of Virginia he stood against repudiation of debts and for an effective central government. In the state convention called to ratify the national constitution he defended the latter against Patrick Henry's eloquence and thereafter became the leader of the Virginia Federalists and the defender of Washington against the anti-federalists. When the French preyed on our neutral shipping to force us to assist them against England, Marshall was sent as envoy to Paris and his failure, due to Talleyrand's greed and insults, strengthened the cause of nationalism. Although persistently declining leading cabinet positions in favor of his practise he was induced to enter congress, where he showed independence of party. After serving for some months as Adams's secretary of state he became, 1801, chief justice. For 35 years he interpreted the Constitution; his reports fill 30 volumes; they

still help guide the ship of state. He died July, 1835.

Marshall's chief trait was a clear, calm, orderly, logical, analytic mind. While he was little acquainted with the literature of law, his strength lay in his insight into the general principles involved in a case. This clear-headedness came from both sides. The brilliant Randolph nature was steadied by the more self-contained Keith and Marshall constitutions. His mother was Thomas Jefferson's second cousin, her father a Scottish minister and teacher; John's father, like his neighbor George Washington, was in early manhood a land surveyor, a lover of good books, and later held important offices. John was popular because responsive, sympathetic, generous, humorous. These traits—a heritage from the gentry that formed the first families of Virginia—in the Constitutional Convention "helped to get more votes than his arguments on the floor . . . he was listened to with the ears of affection." Marshall disdained show—as beffitted the son of a pioneer; his dress was plain, even careless; his arguments at the bar simple reasoning. He was a fighter, like his father and eldest brother, who were also in the Revolutionary army, and won battles in the forum also; he would lead and not follow; his will was commanding and his purpose unyielding.

Marshall showed his Scottish blood in his great stature, gaunt and big-boned frame. A physique which made him excel in athletic sports in his youth supported him to a vigorous eightieth year.

Albert J. Beveridge, 1916. *The Life of John Marshall.* Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 2 vols. 1172 pp. \$8.00 net.

RECORDING "OURSELVES."

At last there is available for those married couples who prefer spending the evening in making a record of their children's development to dancing and playing bridge, a guide to such a record. This is, "Ourselves: A Personal and Family History Register, for preserving records of a private and personal nature for one married couple and their children," by J. Madison Taylor, M.D., of Philadelphia. The book is 9" \times 12", bound in red cloth, and contains about 288 pages and a pocket for loose sheets on back cover. There is an index to names, with dates of birth, marriage and death. Space is given for a complete list of names of direct ancestors for 7 generations; for "History of health," "Attacks of illness, injury or operation," "Baby Record," 4 pages; weight chart with normal curve, "observations and findings of specialists," "clinical laboratory findings," with anatomical charts and special dental charts, "special happenings," "photographs," "handwriting." At the end is a discussion of the development of body, mind, character and personality, by Dr. Taylor.

We confess to a good deal of enthusiasm over this book. The chief "out" about it is its size and cost, which will doubtless deter some parents from purchasing it. But only one has to be purchased in a lifetime; and it would probably save its cost many times in doctor's fees. For many of our best parents it ought to give a heightened interest in children. Dr. Taylor provides liberally in this respect, since his book affords spaces for at least 10 children. To be envied beyond all things of life is the opportunity kind nature has afforded most couples of having children—many children—and observing the fas-

cinating process of their physical and mental development. And now there is the added opportunity for making a systematic permanent record of such observations.

Ourselves, etc., by J. Madison Taylor, M.D., 1917. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. Price, \$5.00. For sale by Eugenics Record Office.

JAMES W. GERARD, DIPLOMAT.

James Watson Gerard, b. Geneseo, N. Y., 1867, graduated Columbia College, 1900 and law school, 1902; practised law, was 4 years chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, a major in N. Y. National Guard and associate justice of the Supreme Court of N. Y.; appointed ambassador to Germany 1913, he filled very effectively this unprecedently difficult diplomatic post until recalled February, 1917.

His father, of the same name, b. New York City, 1823, graduated valedictorian at Columbia, 1843, studied law at his father's office and became a leading lawyer; was state senator for two years and Democratic candidate for congress but defeated. He wrote many historical papers; was the author of satirical works, both in prose and verse; published two legal works and one historical work. The father's father, born in N. Y. City, 1794, was of the same name, graduated from Columbia, 1811, was admitted to the bar, 1816, and rose to distinction in his profession. He was a reformer; helped found the House of refuge, advocated uniforms for police, urged repeal of Missouri compromise and worked in the cause of public education. His wife was a daughter of Increase Sumner, chief justice of the Supreme Court and governor of Massachusetts. Ambassador Gerard's mother was Jennie Angel. The mother's father, Benjamin F.

Angel, of Geneseo, N. Y., was U. S. Minister to Norway and Sweden under President Buchanan's administration.

THEOLOGIST AND GEOLOGIST.

George Frederick Wright, b. Jan. 22, 1838, in Whitall, N. Y., was educated at county schools and at Oberlin College. After 5 months in the army, he was invalided home, graduated from the Oberlin Theological Seminary, 1862, and preached for 10 years in a country parish in Vermont, where he spent his leisure in Bible study and philosophical reading; wrote (1871) a defense of inductive reasoning; and studied the glaciation of the neighborhood. His subsequent career has included ministerial work, religious-editorial work, glacial and archaeological investigation over the northern hemisphere, and professorial work in the chair of harmony of science and religion, at Oberlin.

Professor Wright is conservative and comes of conservative stock, his father and 6 of his father's sibs settled at or around the grandparental homestead. Paternal grandparents and father as well as mother were religious. For 33 years Wright has edited "Bibliotheca Sacra." He readily accepts by faith the truth of the "Nicene Creed" but fears the *uncritical* acceptance by others of the doctrine of evolution.

Dr. Wright has a love of the fresh air and open country, like many another who has early had lung trouble; and like his cousin, Grove Wright, horticulturalist and plant breeder. He has scientific interests like his uncle, Ira Wright, physician and surgeon; but these—the glacial epoch and archaeology—are as historical as are his theological interests. His science has never disturbed his theology; for

the latter is protected by an invulnerable wall of logic and faith.

G. Frederick Wright: 1916. *Story of my Life and Work.* Oberlin, Bibliotheca Sacra Co., xiv + 469 pp. \$2.00 postpaid.

A EUGENICAL PROBLEM.

Theodore Roosevelt in "Scribner's Magazine" (February, 1917), in his article "Where the Steady Trade-Winds Blow," makes many interesting comments upon the West Indies as a melting pot for various races and, like other careful observers, takes special pleasure in pointing out the sources of the physical, mental, and temperamental traits among the hybrid peoples found there. "The most amusing case," he says, "was that of the little mountain of Saba. . . . They (the inhabitants) are white men, . . . descendants of the old buccaneers who made the island their stronghold, . . . and they are a very honest, hard-working race, although not particularly intelligent. Exactly how these traits were produced in the offspring of the buccaneers is worth the serious study of masters of the sciences dealing with eugenics, heredity, and environment!"

PSYCHIATRY OF CRIMINALS.

The "Journal of Abnormal Psychology" (Vol. II, No. 1, Apr.-May, 1916, pp. 60-61) contains an abstract by the author, C. S. Rossey, of the preliminary reports of a psychological study of 300 prisoners in the Massachusetts state prisons. Examination of the 300 cases "showed that 22 per cent. of the subjects are feeble-minded, 9.6 per cent. border-line cases and 3.3 per cent. probably psychotic. . . . The highest percentage of feeble-minded individuals is found among prisoners guilty of sex offences, and the lowest percentage among prisoners guilty of crimes against property."

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APRIL, 1917.

BULLETINS WANTED.

For copies of the Bulletins of the Eugenic Record Office Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11, in good condition, sent to this office 20 cents each will be paid.

BOUNDED VOLUMES FOR 1916.

The Eugenics Record Office has had bound in cloth a few copies of Volume I (1916) of the "Eugenical News." These are now available at seventy-five cents each.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The "Announcement of the Biological Laboratory" at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, states that the training course for field workers in eugenics will again be given by Dr. C. B. Davenport and Mr. H. H. Laughlin. In addition general biological courses are given as follows: Field Zoology by Professors H. E. Walter, S. I. Kornhauser and Charles T. Brues; Comparative Anatomy by Profs. H. S. Pratt and A. A. Schaeffer; Bird Study by Mrs. Alice Hall Walter and Dr. C. E. Ehinger; Systematic and Field Botany by Prof. John W. Harshberger and Mr. C. A. Stiteler; and Economic Entomology by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wright. For Announcements address the Laboratory.

FIELD WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The Annual Field Workers' Conference for 1917 will be held at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 22, continuing on Saturday, June 23, at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. All members of the several training classes in eugenics, as well as other persons who have been engaged in or are especially interested in modern eugenical field studies, are invited to be present.

The plan will be much the same as that of former conferences. There will be no formal program, but each person present will be invited to tell of his or her work during the past year, and to present for discussion some of the problems which have especially presented themselves. Further announcement concerning the Conference will be made next month.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 10.

VITAL RECORDS, 3.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 43.

PERSONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY TRAITS, 1.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Cook: description, 89; charts, 33; individuals, 997.

Miss Earle: description, 20.

Miss Nelson: description, 48; charts, 12; individuals, 173. This work was done principally in Hartford and Middlesex counties. Miss Nelson is field worker for the Middletown State Hospital, Middletown, Conn.

Miss Osborn: description, 46; charts, 8; individuals, 197.

Miss Pond: description, 36; charts, 2; individuals, 55.

Miss Thayer: description, 18; charts, 4; individuals, 71.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Miss Sadie C. Devitt, field worker

for the State School for the Feeble-minded, Faribault, Minn., has deposited with the office 3,849 pages of data.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, of the Board of Scientific Directors, Eugenics Record Office, on March 21 was awarded by the Civic Forum its Medal of Honor for distinguished public service.

Mrs. Alan D. Finlayson, neé Anna Wendt, '12, is the mother of a son, Malcolm Wendt, born January 24, 1917. On March 13 Mrs. Finlayson reported that the boy was growing splendidly and so far as temperamental traits were concerned she could diagnose only "hunger and a fondness for attention" as extraordinarily striking.

Cards are out for the wedding of Harold Morton Hine to Ruth Eldridge Pember, at Trinity Church, Hartford, Conn., April 18.

The engagement of Miss Edith S. Atwood, '14, to Dr. Ralph E. Davis, one of the physicians at the Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, Cragmont, Madison, Indiana, is announced.

LITERACY TEST FOR VOTERS AND IMMIGRANTS.

It would seem that educability, not education, should be the test for admitting immigrants. On the other hand, it would appear to be equally just, and consonant with our principles of government to require, in this land of free educational opportunity, a literacy qualification for the right to vote. Nineteen states have done this: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia, Wash-

ington, and Wyoming. A bill has passed the New York legislature providing for a plebiscite on an amendment to the State Constitution which, if favorable, would place New York in this list. "It is hard to believe that a man unable to read or write English to some extent, however limited, is qualified to cast his ballot intelligently."

EUGENIC LEGISLATION.

Bills are before legislatures as follows: A certificate of health before marriage in California, New Jersey, Oregon and South Dakota; establishment or added equipment of institutions for the feeble-minded in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, South Carolina, Washington and Utah; also in Pennsylvania for feeble-minded women; providing reformatories, etc., for delinquent girls in Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, New York and North Carolina; sterilization in Kansas, Ohio and Oregon. Bills providing for mental surveys are before nine states; the most complete program is that of Massachusetts.

The bill creating the Arkansas School for the Feeble-Minded has passed both houses and its establishment is assured. The Eugenics Record Office is glad to have had a chance to assist in bringing this about through the work of Dr. Harry W. Crane, in the winter of 1915-1916.

The legislature of Delaware has made an initial appropriation of \$10,000 for a state institution for the feeble-minded.

We understand that the legislative appropriation bill for institutions in New York State includes \$957,000 for new construction at Letchworth village appropriated and authorized and for the Newark Custodial Asylum \$52,000 appropriated and authorized.

There has been introduced into the

legislature of Oregon a bill (House Bill 162) constituting "a State Board of Eugenics," with the duty of maintaining a list of all "persons potential to producing offspring who, because of inheritance of inferior or anti-social traits, would probably become a social menace, or a ward of the State." The duty of this Board to "examine into the innate traits, the mental and physical conditions, the personal record, and the family traits and histories of persons on this list." The Board has the power of sterilization. These provisions are almost verbally those proposed by the Committee on Sterilization, whose report by Mr. Laughlin is published as Eugenics Record Office Bulletin No. 10B: Model Sterilization Law, pp. 117-120. The full bill is published in "Jour. Crim. Law and Criminology," March, 1917.

A PSYCHOPATHIC DELINQUENT.

Her mother was an epileptic; her father the Count O'Rouke, stern, implacable; her brother hanged himself in his youth. She married at 17, Vassili Tarnowska, overcoming, by convulsive fits, the objections of her family. She faints under nervous stress; craves the stimulus of alcohol, of morphine, of erotic excitement; and in the latter state she loses control. She fires the gun when her lover has his hand on the muzzle and when the blood gushes over her face her erotic frenzy knows no bounds. From that time on her history is that of yielding readily to sexual excitement, intriguing with men, expressing ecstasy of religious feeling, and experiencing hallucinations, phobias, terrors and hysterical fits. She finally entices one of her lovers to murder another. This autobiography of the erotic, epileptiform hysterical is valuable to the psychiatrist; the output is seen to be

the product of certain nervous and internal chemical conditions for which the victim is in no way responsible.

A. Vivanti *Chartres*, 1915. Marie Tarnowska. Century Co. xiv + 305 pp.

FECUNDITY AND RACE SURVIVAL.

In an address on "National Vitality and National Defense" Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse says: "The vital importance of the birth trend as a national problem is emphasized by the growing practice of birth control by parents and by the indifference of so many of our young people to marriage. What we need is not necessarily larger families but *more* families. The proportion of married people should have greatly increased under our new civilization. A large portion of our 17,000,000 unmated men and women should be married. The divorce habit should have declined, but it has grown to astonishing proportions. These are all recognized facts and have a very direct bearing upon the problem of race survival both as to quality and quantity. Eugenics—the improvement of the breed—and the general question of race protection should receive national recognition and a sincere effort should be made to impress the public with their true purpose and importance."

SWEDISH SOCIETY FOR RACE-HYGIENE.

'From Dr. Olof Kinberg, secretary of the "Swedish Society for Race-hygiene" (Svenska Sällskapet för Rashi-gien), of Stockholm, Sweden, we learn the names of the directorate of the society: president, Wilhelm Leche, professor of zoölogy in the Faculty of Sciences, Stockholm; vice-president, Hjalmar Öhrvall, professor in the University of Upsala; secretary, Olof Kinberg, medical director of the Insane

Asylum of Stockholm, associate-professor in the Faculty of Medicine, Stockholm; treasurer, Otto Rosenberg, professor of plant anatomy and cytology in the Faculty of Sciences, Stockholm; Ivan Bratt, M.D., director of the Stockholms-Systemet; Lars Rabenius, chief of bureau of the Department of Interior; Josef Guinchard, Sc.D., director of the Statistiska Kontoret, Stockholm; Herman B. Lundborg, associate-professor of psychiatry and neurology in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Upsala; Alma Sandquist, M.D., Stockholm; Johan Thyren, professor of penal law in the University of Lund; Madame Alice Wallenberg, Stockholm; Vilh. Hultkrantz, professor of anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Upsala.

BABIES—MORE, FEWER OR NONE.

G. von Hoffman, Berlin, tells in the "Journal of Heredity" of aroused interest in Germany about eugenics. With the aim of checking the declining birth rate there exist the "Deutsch Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungspolitik" with headquarters in Berlin; the "Gesellschaft für die Erhaltung und Mehrrung der deutschen Volkskraft" in Halle; the "Gesellschaft für Familiengenwohl" in Düsseldorf; the "Rhein-Mainische Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungspolitik" in Frankfurt. Also the "Deutscher Sittlichkeitsverein" in Berlin-Plötzensee is a central organ of social organizations which see in race hygiene and eugenics a moral question. "The greatest enemy of positive eugenics is seen in the egoism and luxury of modern life, which destroy the family and check the birth rate."

The problem of repopulating Germany after the war is a big issue, says an Associated Press despatch. A

most complex problem is that of increasing the birth rate. All sorts of radical proposals are made: inducing earlier marriages by higher wages, bachelor taxes, control of vice, plural voting rights for men with large families, and premiums for mothers bearing many children.

Premiums for babies, it is said, have been enacted into legislation in Schönberg near Berlin and the municipal council will henceforth make a direct payment in cash for every child born there. The allowance is to be \$12.50 for the first child born and \$2.50 for every subsequent child.

Apartment buildings exclusively for *unmarried women* are to be built in Germany after the war, we are told. The apartments are to be made as cheap, comfortable and attractive as possible.

The Report of the National Birth-Rate Commission of Great Britain concludes that the decline in birth-rate is the same in town and country, that the fertility of the non-college woman does not differ significantly from that of the college woman. In the "Evidence" opinions were expressed: that "any form of state relief which favors the reckless at the expense of the provident will, in itself, have the effect of multiplying the former and diminishing the latter" and that "if you allowed a man to write off in his income-tax paper the expenses of education as he does life insurance it is possible that you would have a good many more babies than you have."

Major Leonard Darwin, speaking recently before the Eugenics Education Society, London, urged that soldiers who survived the conflict should be encouraged to marry and no obstacle be placed against the good qualities of the man being passed on as largely as possible to future generations.

Bills to legalize the dissemination of "birth control" information in New York State were killed in committee, March 7.

NUCLEI.

We should keep out of this country all classes who are eugenically unsound and let in the eugenically sound immigrant whether he can read or write or has a dollar.—W. J. Sadler, "Jour. Crim. Law and Crim.," VII, 755.

A scientific man has on the average seven tenths of an adult son. If three fourths of his sons and grandsons marry and their families continue to be of the same size a thousand scientific men will leave about 350 grandsons who marry to transmit their names and their hereditary traits. The extermination will be still more rapid in female lines.—J. McK. Cattell, "Scientific Monthly," March.

The essentially original steps in progress are due to a mere handful of men of exceptional ability. The rest accept, adopt, adapt, absorb, apply. The fact that modern school boys are far better equipped to understand, utilize and control the forces of nature than was Aristotle is not due to the superiority of the school-boys, but to the contributions of the Aristotles of past generations.—J. Jastrow, 1915, "Character and Temperament," p. 509.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The "Institutional Quarterly" of Illinois reports that in a recent examination of the records of 2500 cases at Lincoln State School and Colony for Feeble-Minded there were found to be 273 children in the institution who were closely related to each other while "there are innumerable instances in which the records show that cousins, uncles, aunts,

brothers, sisters, parents, or other members of the immediate or more distant relationship are feeble-minded or insane at home."

Attention is called to diagrams for recording development of the child prepared by B. Wallace Hamilton for "The Delineator," New York, copies of which may be obtained by addressing that magazine.

The committee on racial well being offers 2 prizes of \$100 each to graduates of 1918 of normal schools with a 2 year course. Also 2 prizes of \$150 each to graduates of 1918 of normal schools with a 4 year course or of standard colleges and universities. The proposition to be discussed is: "It is as much the duty of educators to assure through educational procedures that individuals shall be well born as that they shall be well reared." Notice of intention to compete should be sent before May 1, 1917, to Miss Ida P. Greenman, Room 342, Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I.

Lectures on heredity before the Washington Academy of Science have been arranged as follows: March 15, Prof. H. S. Jennings, "Observed Changes in Heredity Characters in Relation to Evolution;" March 29, Dr. Oscar Riddle, "The Control of the Sex Ratio;" April 13, Prof. W. E. Castle, "The Rôle of Selection in Heredity;" April 27, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, "The Bearing of Heredity on Human Affairs."

Superintendent Nelles' committee has reported (see Eug. News, p. 5). The first recommendation is for a new institution for the feeble-minded in California, the second for increased facilities for research in state institutions, and the third for a comprehensive study of the problems presented by wards of the State.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. II.

MAY, 1917.

NO. 5.

HEREDITY OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Charles Tupper, b. July 2, 1821, at Amherst, Nova Scotia, graduated M.D. from Edinburgh and practised in Nova Scotia until, in 1855, he was elected to the Assembly. Immediately recognized as a leader, he, at 42, became Provincial Secretary and when, chiefly through his efforts, the Canadian provinces were united he, in 1870, became President of the Council and labored to restrict the United States in its fishing privileges in Canadian waters. In 1878 he became Minister of Public Works because of his advocacy of the transcontinental railway, a bill for which he put through parliament. He began to think imperially, advocated a preferential tariff with Great Britain and as High Commissioner long represented Canada in London. He urged, 1887, a line of steamers from Vancouver to the orient; in 1889, a federation of the colonies with Great Britain; and he served on a Commission that met at Washington to consider fishing rights. In 1896 Tupper became Premier of Canada for a short time, then retired to private life and died, 1915, at the age of 94.

Charles Tupper had highly developed social faculties. In speech and language he showed from childhood extraordinary facility, like his father who read easily 13 languages. His spell-binding eloquence brought more applause than did his medical practise; and so (like his father, who was a Baptist minister and like his son Charles, a parliamentary leader), his career was determined on the platform and forum. Doubtless these social faculties led him, as well as his

brother, to become physicians, and the love he inspired in his patients determined his first political victory. It was natural that the son of the sometime principal of two Academies should in the Assembly make public education his first care. His speech was rapid and distinct, his repartee quick, his intuitions safe, his judgment reliable. Of his son Charles they said: "the father all over"; he became Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and, again, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Canada; he also represented the British government at the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration. Another son, Stewart, is Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ontario.

Dr. Tupper had a phenomenal memory for faces and figures. The father's memory "was of immense capacity and rigidly tenacious." Perseverance and dauntless courage marked Tupper from childhood; he saved his brother and, on another occasion, a skater from watery graves; fought an objectionable smoker; attempted, until restrained, to save his horse from the burning stable. Just so his father, at the age of 80, plunged through deep mountain snowdrifts to reach a distant injured lumberman. Charles was nervous and quick in his movements. His imagination was not ordinary, for he once had, in his youth, auditory hallucinations, he repeatedly believed he had received telepathic communications, and he certainly saw clear visions of Canada's future greatness.

E. M. Saunders, 1916. *Life and Letters of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.* K. C. MG. N. Y., Fred. A. Stokes, 2 vols. viii + 319; 298 pp. \$7.50.

TRAITS OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

Stonewall Jackson, b. Clarksburg, Va., 21 Jan., 1824, perhaps next to Lee the greatest Confederate general, gained his soubriquet from holding his brigade against strong attacks at the first battle of Bull Run. Jackson was a typical hypokinetic; pertinacious, punctilious, pious, hypochondriacal and, like Nelson and Marshal Ney, finding in the excitement of battle relief from oppressive spirits. At 8 years the orphan had left his "uncle Brake" and declared he would not return. Appointed, at 18, county constable, he showed laudable determination. At West Point, from lack of early schooling, he stood 51st in his class the first year, then rose to 30, 20 and finally 17. Before Chapultepec, 1847, he fought his field piece in face of severe fire even after all his men but one had deserted him and he had been ordered back, and he silenced the enemy. Severe in discipline, he made enemies as a professor; but he would walk some distance in a pouring rain to correct a misstatement he had made in conversation. Profound piety thrived in a soil of depression and conservatism; and heavy spirits made slight ailments grievous to bear.

Thomas Jackson Arnold, 1916. Early Life and Letters of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson. N. Y., Revell & Co. 379 pp. \$2.00.

REACTIONS OF MARTIN LUTHER.

Born in Thuringia, 1483, his father a copper smelter and his mother pious and deeply superstitious, Luther grew into a mischievously playful child but so bright, ambitious and hungry for knowledge that his father designed him for the law. He was beloved for his "merry disposition and his skill in song and in playing the lute." At the university the only objective study,

astronomy, made a great appeal. Graduating as master in 1505, he seemed ready for the law but suddenly entered an Augustinian monastery. For he was experiencing a post adolescent depression and must needs save his soul; and he outdid all the monks in self depreciation; no torture was too light a penance for his black sins. Then the depression passed; "difficulties" vanished, life was joyous again. In this expansive mood he journeyed on foot to Rome, he became professor, grew intensely critical, swelled in confidence, nailed 95 challenging theses on the church door, declared "I am born to fight against innumerable monsters and devils." In his most excited periods the pressure to work and fight was great, a desire for self-revelation was strong and theses, pamphlets, polemics, sermons and hymns were poured forth by the score. Opposition was aroused; but it only strengthened his self confidence. At the Diet of Worms: "I neither can nor will recant anything."

H. Böhmer, 1916. Luther in Light of Recent Research, Transl. by C. F. Huth, Jr. N. Y. Christian Herald. 324 pp.
Elsie Singmaster, 1917. Martin Luther. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co. 138 pp. \$1.00.

PARENTS OF IDIOTS PAID.

In Kentucky, where Dr. Thomas H. Haines is temporarily engaged in a survey of mental defectiveness, there is a Pauper Idiot Act, which has been, substantially, on the statute books since the second year of the State, 1793. According to it any person who is proved to be without estate and mentally feeble may draw annually from the state treasury, through his committee, \$75 for his maintenance. Last year over 2200 such pauper "idiots" were thus paid by the state \$165,000. Thus is the propagation of the mentally incompetent encouraged.

DEFECTIVES AT LARGE.

The 38th Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, at Fort Wayne, says: "It seems imperative that the State must very soon take cognizance of the large number of dependent defectives at large in the State, a menace to society, increasing at a rapid rate, and take steps to segregate them from the public, and thus check their reproduction, not alone as a matter of philanthropy, but as an economic measure. In view of the near approach of the General Assembly we, therefore, deem it our duty to express our views on some of the subjects with respect to the care of these defectives, which have been under investigation by commissions and discussed in the public press recently."

WAR AND THE FRENCH RACE.

Dr. E. Apert, Physician to the Paris Hospitals and General Secretary of the French Society of Eugenics, concludes (in "Le Monde Medical," January) that the quality of the French race will not be permanently affected to its detriment through the loss in the war of the best men of the rising generation. Though the reduction of the number of men may lead to increase in the number of marriages of the less fit, selection will be more perfect among the comparatively large number of women and this may tend to "raise the level of racial qualities in the same proportion as the penury of males would have for results to debase it." Men who have been severely wounded and have recovered may marry without any fear of producing less robust children, except in cases of wounds of the brain and heart. Dr. Apert feels that doctors must be guarded in forecasts of the future of patients who come within

the exception. Already bills providing for a premium on births, de-taxation of large families, and assistance to them, are being considered, and "the need for fresh habits of life is being felt, and even fashion lends its aid by encouraging women in the direction of motherhood."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HEREDITY.

In an article on "The Inheritance of Normal and Pathological Traits in Man," Dr. Drinkwater reviews the work which has been done, in the new science of heredity. He speaks of the frequent and exceptional opportunities which medical men have of making observations in regard to heredity; and he emphasizes the importance of including the normal as well as the abnormal individuals in the family histories, and of giving at least three generations. A good bibliography of works dealing with Mendelian inheritance follows the article, which is to be found in "The Practitioner," London, March, 1917.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS IN THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

A survey of 1134 feeble-minded inmates of the Michigan Home and Training School, state McCord and Haynes in the New York Medical Journal for March 31, showed that 240, or 21.16 per cent., present "the characteristics of various glandular syndromes. . . . Of these glandular cases in the feeble-minded, heredity stands out as the foremost factor in the etiology." The glandular disease coexists with the feeble-mindedness and is not its cause, but may determine the increase of both somatic and mental defect; and, in the glandular types of feeble-mindedness, cases treated for the glandular trouble have shown both physical and mental improvement.

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MAY, 1917.

THE EUGENICS CONFERENCE.

All field workers and others interested in eugenics are cordially invited to participate in the informal conference at Cold Spring Harbor, June 22. The program will consist largely of addresses from those present including reports and suggestions from eugenical field workers. The train that leaves New York at 9 A. M. will be met at Cold Spring Harbor at 10:10. Visitors will be conveyed to Blackford Hall where the first session will be held. A picnic lunch will be served under the spruces at the Eugenic Record Office. Conveyances will be provided for visitors returning to the City by the 4:52 train. The Eugenics Research Association will meet with the conference. An adjourned meeting will be held Saturday, June 23, at the rooms of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Please drop a postal card to the Eugenics Record Office if you expect to attend.

MARSHALL ON MISCEGENATION.

"We have rejected some bills," writes John Marshall to James Monroe, Dec., 1784, "which in my conception would have been advantageous to the country. Among these I rank the bill for encouraging intermarriages with the Indians."

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 22.

REFERENCE WORKS, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 80.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Cook: description, 62; charts, 10; individuals, 213.

Miss Nelson: description, 107; charts, 15; individuals, 613. (Including 112 omitted by error from last month.)

Miss Osborn: description, 57; charts, 5; individuals, 194.

Miss Pond: description, 25; charts, 2; individuals, 55.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Mr. Cowdery: description, 18; charts, 4; individuals, 109.

Mrs. Hathaway: description, 229; charts, 15; individuals, 378.

PERSONALS.

Miss Edith Douglass, '15, under date of April 3, writes that she is now with the Monmouth County Branch of the State Charities Aid, which has its offices at Red Bank, N. J. She has supervision of the Widows' Pension Cases, and has under her care over 100 families. Her present address is 1503 Bond Street, Asbury Park, N. J.

Miss Ruth Lawton, '11, on March 15 began her new duties as field worker in connection with the Clinic for the Child Welfare Department of the Westchester County Commission of Charities and Corrections. Address, 17 Church Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Miss Edna Bryner, '12, who is now working in the Department of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City, visited the Eugenics Record Office on Sunday, March 18.

Miss Ruth J. Stocking, '12, is Acting Professor of Biology at Wells College, Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y. She reports that she is including a consideration of genetics and eugenics in her course in general biology.

TEACHING HEREDITY.

Thus writes Dr. Walter E. Fernald in a paper given before the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene: "The principles of heredity as they are unfolded, and especially of morbid heredity, should be taught in the colleges, the normal schools, and, indeed, in the high schools. The adolescent has a right to be informed upon a subject which is of supreme importance to himself, to his family and to his descendants. The great majority of these young people will later marry and become parents. The dangers of marriage with persons of diseased stock should be presented plainly. The most important point is that feeble-mindedness is highly hereditary, and that each feeble-minded person is a potential source of an endless progeny of defect. No feeble-minded person should be allowed to marry or to become a parent."

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

It is stated that the New York Board of Trade is to get introduced into Congress a bill suspending, in time of war, the laws excluding aliens; for the specific purpose of bringing in Chinese and Japanese labor to work on farms. Organized labor will oppose this. The eugenicist warns against the introduction of too much of those strains that are capable only of the least skilled labor, in order that the future population of this country be not merely the descendants of slaves.

STERILIZATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In the Report of the Board of Public Charities (dated January 1, 1917), of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Francis J. Torrance, the President, stated: "We recommend the passage of an Act to prevent the procreation

of idiots, imbeciles and feeble-minded persons. Visiting, as we do, continually, the institutions caring for these classes, we are forcefully impressed with the idea that the doctrine of prevention should be applied by suitable legislation. The casual observer, as well as the advanced student of sociological economics, will endorse our views as to the necessity for such legislation, and if not altogether as we suggest, something along a similar line, or of equal purport. A brief study and a visit to any of the institutions caring for the weak-minded and epileptic should promptly convince the visitor of the importance of this matter." In consonance with these views, he has drawn up a bill based largely upon the recommendations of the Committee on Sterilization of the Eugenics Record Office.

DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY.

The United States Life Table prepared by Professor James W. Glover has just been published by the Bureau of the Census. The age at which half of the population in the registration area has died is: for males 59 years, for females 63 years; for white males 60, for white females 64; for negro males 35, for negro females 41; for white males in the city 56, in rural districts 62; white females in the city 61, in rural districts 68 years.

A PLEA FOR LARGE FAMILIES.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York, Dr. George W. Kosmak is reported to have said that it was necessary that people of the poorer class should have large families, for the reason that the best of their children were required to recruit the upper classes, while the majority were necessary to perform the unpleasant work of the world. Quantity is needed as well as quality.

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EUGENICAL NEWS

PROVIDING FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Lunacy Commission of the State of Maryland is conducting a state-wide campaign on behalf of the feeble-minded. The State Board of Education is to make a complete census of all of the schools in the counties and will determine the number of retarded children in the public schools.

The Governor of Delaware has approved the bill providing for the establishment of an institution for the feeble-minded and a Board of Managers for the institution is about to be appointed.

The Legislature of Kentucky has authorized the Governor of the State to appoint a commission to investigate the cause and cost of the feeble-minded in that state.

COUNTY MENTAL CLINIC.

To the Westchester County (N. Y.) Clinic for the Socially Unadjusted is to be submitted every delinquent, dependent and truant child of the County as well as every adult delinquent and dependent. A thorough psychiatric examination will be made of each with a view of determining the best administration for each. Dr. Bernard Glueck will conduct this clinic as he does that at Sing Sing. With the field work of the clinic will be associated Ruth Taylor, '11, Ruth Lawton, '11, and Mary M. Bell, '12.

PELLAGRA NOT INFECTIVE.

Experiments to test the possibility of transmitting pellagra by inoculation have been made by Dr. Joseph Goldberger. From inoculations made on 15 volunteers he concludes that they furnish no support for the view that pellagra is communicable; and in so far strengthens the conclusion that it is of dietary origin.

OSBORNE'S SUCCESSOR.

"When Thomas Mott Osborne resigned from the wardenship of Sing Sing, some fear was expressed that his contribution to the progress of prison reform would be lost. This fear was not altogether allayed by the appointment of Mr. William H. Moyer, formerly Warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, to take Mr. Osborne's place. There was no question about Mr. Moyer's experience as a prison administrator; but there was some question as to whether he was not too accustomed to old prison methods to appreciate and carry on the new ideas that Mr. Osborne had introduced and was undertaking to put into practice. Mr. Moyer has been long enough at Sing Sing now to make it evident that he has no intention of uprooting what Mr. Osborne has planted."—"Outlook," January 17.

MATE SELECTION.

Says Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard: "When a young man finds himself getting into the rhythm of just one girl, and finds that he can not dance as well with any other partner, he has found his rhythmic mate and he had better stop and think. And when the same girl finds she cannot dance as well with anybody but the same young man, they should either announce their engagement forthwith, or break away. There are such things as rhythmic affinities."

AGE IS A DEVELOPMENTAL STAGE.

Osborne and Mendel have shown that rats may be stunted in size and development by omitting certain constituents in the food. When the omitted materials are later supplied growth will be resumed, even after a year has passed. These investigators

now show (Science, March 23), that the months passed in the infantile state do not count much in the life span of the rat; for while few normally fed rats breed after 15 to 18 months, females retarded for 12 to 17 months bred until 25 to 31 months old and lived to an exceptional age.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

The eggs of the minnow, *Fundulus*, are susceptible to 2 to 5 per cent. solutions of alcohol, according to William Gee (Biological Bull., Dec., 1916). They cleave irregularly and the resulting individuals are largely defective, often monsters of specific types. Weak doses of alcohol tend to injure spermatozoa without preventing fertilization. Longer action tends to kill the weaker sperm, letting the stronger survive.

ARITHMETICAL SKILL.

Miss Margaret G. Cobb has contributed to the Journal of Educational Psychology (January) some quantitative evidence of the hereditary factors in arithmetical ability secured by applying quantitative tests in arithmetic to parents and children. The results show that a child's skill in any one of the simple processes tends to be greater or less than his skill in any other process according as the skill of the one parent whom the child resembles in this respect is greater or less in the one process than in any other.

JOURNAL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY.

The "Journal of Applied Psychology," of which the first number has just appeared, is to include particularly papers on the application of psychology to vocational activities; studies of types of character, special talents, genius, etc.; the influence of

general environmental conditions, and the psychology of every day activities, such as reading, singing, etc. The paper by J. W. Baird on "Legibility of a telephone directory" which led the N. Y. Telephone Co. to adopt four columns to the page instead of three is a good example of applied psychology. We note an apparent lack in the Journal of the appreciation of the importance of the hereditary basis of psychological differences.

FEDERAL MENTAL SURVEYS.

Dr. E. H. Mullen of the U. S. Public Health Service reports (Pub. H. Reports No. 377) on the mental status of rural school children in New Castle Co., Delaware. Of 3793 children studied 19 were found to be definitely feeble-minded; 50 others exhibited abnormal mental symptoms. A number of mentally defective children exhibited symptoms similar to those which are observed in the adult insane. The survey indicates that epilepsy is more prevalent than it has hitherto been thought to be. Drs. Taliafero Clark and W. L. Treadway of the Service report on a School Survey of Porter Co., Indiana.

NUCLEI.

"I feel in this whole tooth question exactly as I feel in another problem that I am interested in, that of Eugenics. I am not half so strong an advocate of how to get the superman, although that is a most important problem, as I am of the elimination of the known unfit. The unfit are growing in our community at such a rate that in fifty years they have doubled, and I am interested in the ways and means of removing from the shoulders of the rest the immense burden of these known unfit."—Dr. Martin H. Fischer, Prof. of Physiology, Univ. of Cincinnati.

PATRONYMICS.

By surnames we trace relationships and, consequently, family histories. Their origin may interest and their significance instruct us. The limitations of the surname as an index to relationship is the most striking lesson taught by this book. Folks, Fulk, Fewkes, Fooks, Vokes, Flux are variants of the same surname.

Even a monosyllable like *Bruce* has dozens of forms. The alphabetical index by surname is under the best conditions a very imperfect index to relationship. In America, with freed negroes assuming the names of former masters or of national heroes; and recent immigrants translating or concealing, by altering, their patronymics, the utility of the surname index for genealogy is diminished.

The contents of this interesting book, unreviewable as a dictionary and full of surprises as a book of puns, include local (as opposed to geographic) names and their corruptions, and occupative, physical and vegetable names. Some names were attained at times of pageants, others are compound. We prize a surname that has good connotations, but natural gifts are not "handed down" like surnames.

Ernest Weekley. 1916. Surnames. N. Y. Dutton. 364 pp.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The "Story of Tin Town," a caco-genic community in Wabash County, Illinois, is told by Annie Hinricksen in the *Institution Quarterly*, Vol. VIII, No. 1.

"Heredity: in its relation to psychopathy and clinical psychology" by Dr. J. Victor Habeman, *Medical Record*, Feb. 24, contains some valuable references to literature.

We are glad to learn that the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Depart-

ment of Labor is active in securing birth registration. Records of birth are among the fundamental data of eugenics.

The two millionth alien to be naturalized in the country since the establishment of the Bureau of Naturalization hails from Trenton, N. J., and is a Russian named Kazimier Wladek Gawezymski.

Mr. Clifford W. Beers has issued separately Part V of the fourth edition of "The Mind that Found Itself" which gives a fascinatingly interesting history of the origin and development of the mental hygiene movement in America.

A case in which expert knowledge of heredity was utilized in a court of law to decide disputed paternity is given in "Arch. f. Kriminologie," 1916, Bd. 67, pp. 161-174. Finger prints, head form, eye color, hair color, etc., were considered. On the basis of these studies a suspected paternity was denied and the person accused of bastardy was set free ("J. Crim. Law," March).

Multiple cartilaginous exostoses are discussed by Dr. Albert Ehrenfried in *Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n* for Feb. 17. Apparently heredity is direct for, though the disease is rare, Ashley has reported it in 4 successive generations. However, Percy (1915) has found among 26 affected in 4 generations that sometimes a female in the direct line is unaffected.

According to Bulletin No. 19, Children's Bureau, "Maternal Mortality," the death rate from childbirth is almost twice as high in the colored as in the white population of the United States. Also in this country childbirth caused more deaths among women 15 to 45 years old than any disease except tuberculosis, possibly because there is a larger colored population than in other countries.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. II.

JUNE, 1917.

NO. 6.

HEREDITY OF H. D. THOREAU.

Henry David Thoreau, b. Concord, Mass., July 12, 1817, studied at the village academy, participated in the debates of the Lyceum and graduated from Harvard College (1837) after a career noteworthy for his essays and forensics which showed love of literary expression and of independence or non-conformity. Returning to Concord he lived and died there, earning a livelihood at teaching, at making pencils, at surveying and even at odd jobs; while he wrote poems and prose chiefly descriptive of nature, and kept a voluminous diary. He was much given to excursions and trips; yet lived chiefly at Concord and in the surrounding woods which lured him by quiet for writing, by natural objects and by the fresh air which ameliorated his familial tubercular tendencies.

Henry Thoreau was an expositor like his brother John, who was a successful teacher. His literary instincts came from the maternal side; his mother's father was Rev. Asa Dunbar, who later became an attorney and wrote well though he published little. Henry's mother was free in expression; she often monopolized the conversation by her unfailing flow of talk. Says Sanborn: "I have imputed this elegance [of Thoreau's style] to the mixture of French and Scottish blood in his ancestry. Thoreau had the vigor of one line in his mixed pedigree and the grace of another." An interest in nature, due to strong sense perceptions, is doubtless from this side also. The mother's mother's brother Josiah was a practising physician.

Thoreau was of the reforming type;

was sent to jail for a day for refusing to pay a tax which he regarded as an infringement on his personal liberty. He early espoused anti-slavery views and organized a memorial service to John Brown. He came of obstinate reforming strains on his mother's side. Her father started a rebellion among the students in Harvard College because of grievances. His mother's mother's father, Colonel Elisha Jones, was a pronounced loyalist and lost his thousands of acres of land rather than change his convictions. Thoreau was brusque, unpolished, egocentric. There was in him something of his mother's brother, Charles Dunbar, a man of athletic prowess, who would sprout potatoes in a cellar Sundays "in order to keep awake and keep the Sabbath," and who delighted in tricks of jugglery and with cards, a knack present also in Henry. The latter was ingenious, a craftsman in wood, like his father with whom he was associated in the manufacture of lead pencils. So Henry made the boat he sailed on the Rivers and the hut in which he secluded himself at Lake Walden.

Thus Thoreau shows prevailingly hyperkinetic traits; was vivacious, and at times full of humor; liked to talk and write about himself; expressed himself easily and voluminously; resisted suggestion; refused to conform to social expectations and was always self assertive. Though a mystic he was thrifty. He worked for money and "insisted on payment for everything he did"; for on his father's side he belonged to a race of merchants. His grandfather Thoreau was, indeed, a privateer.

Frank R. Sanborn. *A Life of Henry D. Thoreau.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. xx + 542 pp. \$4.00.

TRAITS OF HERBERT SPENCER.

Herbert Spencer, b. Derby, England, Apr. 27, 1820, was backward in school studies and "extremely disobedient and contemptuous of authority." He was a pronounced visualist: objects of natural history, fossils, modelling, and phrenology made a great appeal. "Physical beauty is a *sine qua non* with me." In mathematics, geometry attracted him, machinery was his first love, railway surveying his first source of income, invention his avocation and the elucidation of his system of philosophy his vocation. He rarely read a book through, except novels; lacked a thorough scholastic training and opposed compulsory public education. He was a free lance who opposed governmental, as well as uxorial, restraint of personal liberty. His father, a Quaker, "was keenly interested in abstract questions of science and politics; was honorary secretary of the Derby Philosophical Society, and by politics a Whig with tendencies toward what would later have been called Philosophic Radicalism. A man of aggressive independence and much ability and originality, he became somewhat irritable in later years, especially with his wife." The father's brother Thomas was an advanced social reformer and temperance agitator. Herbert's mother was patient and gentle, a very ordinary character, the daughter of a plumber and glazier.

Herbert Spencer's mind was simple and tenacious. Standing on the "massif" of liberty and evolution, the facts of his world grouped themselves around the grand peaks of the "Principles" of Sociology, of Ethics, of Biology, of Psychology. And a haze of ignorance, indocility and great concentration shut out all disharmonious details. His restless brain spun the webs of principles and en-

snared relevant illustrative facts during his absent-minded walks and his sleepless nights.

Hugh Elliot, 1917. *Herbert Spencer.* N. Y.: Holt.

TRAMP AND POET.

His father's father was a retired sea-captain, honest but alcoholic; the father's mother, narrow, pious and strongly inhibited; the mother's father and his sons were interested, and practised, in the art of pugilism and the brother was feeble-minded. Davies, himself, was born in a public house and given drink from the earliest age. He played truant, led in fights and in football, and headed a "robber band" of 6 boys who stole successfully. But he found school work easy, loved to read, and early began to write late into the night. Restlessness grew; he shipped to America and tramped with a famous beggar, worked and loafed alternately and spent the winters in county jails. After having gone back and forth over the continent and the Atlantic he craved again his literary work, returned to London and sought to open a bookshop. But he drank up all he could save and soon started for the Klondike. In beating his way across Canada he had his foot cut off by carwheels. Returning to London he lived in cheap lodging houses and read, wrote and peddled at times to save enough to publish his poems; the poems which brought him fame and success. Feeble in inhibitions, liable to burn his stock of literary work on an impulse, he is able to express himself fully in poetry and prose, and likes to tell about himself; but where the literary impulse and capacity come from does not appear in the history.

Davies, William H. 1917. *The Autobiography of a Super-tramp.* New York: A. A. Knapp. 345 pp. \$2.50 net.

HEREDITY OF JAMES THOMSON.

James Thomson, born at Glasgow in 1834, was a "fine clever, high-spirited" schoolboy who loved reading and mathematics and, like his father, music. His vocation became teaching and then clerking; but his fame rests on his poetry, culminating in the "City of Dreadful Night":—

"The soundless solitudes immense
Of ranged mansions dark and still
as tombs,"

"the greatest single pessimistic poem in English or perhaps in any literature." But at other times his tuneful brain produced such bright poetry as this:—

"Singing is sweet; but be sure of this,
Lips only sing when they cannot
kiss."

His elated, lively, sprightly states were briefer than his depressed ones, and sometimes the two were actually intertwined. His depressed states luxuriated on the unforgettable image of his lost first love; they periodically deepened to a crises from which relief was found through narcotics.

His father was a sea-captain; cheerful, bright, fond of reading, reciting, singing, mechanics and the social glass. His mother had a brooding imagination, gloom and an emotional temperament. In Thomson these traits did not blend but formed the warp and woof of his double nature.

Meeker, J. E. 1917. *The Life and Poetry of James Thomson* (B.V.). New Haven: Yale Univ. Press. \$1.75.

ENGLISH BIOGRAPHY.

A literary man has written "the first" book in English to analyze this branch of literature. He tells in chronological order of the leading biographies up to 1800 and of some of the later ones. He traces the introduction into biography of truth, corre-

spondence, anecdote, and conversation, and finds high-water mark attained in Boswell's Life of Johnson. He tells of the development of the autobiography of which Franklin's has not been surpassed; and of collective works like the British Dictionary of National Biography. He writes, also, of "Problems and Tendencies." The limitations of the book are the limitations of the author. The literary man naturally approves most those writings that appeal to literary taste (mass, unity, etc.) and to literary interest (lives of literary men). He congratulates "English biographers" that "they have refused to allow [biography] to serve as a hand maiden of science" and doubts not that "hereafter the canon of unity will rule out of biography proper the most of genealogical detail." The investigator, on the other hand, seeks to understand why a man has done what he has done, and accordingly needs to know to what biotypes the man belongs.

W. H. Dunn, 1916. *English Biography*, 323 pp. N. Y.: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A MODEL REFORMATORY.

Visitors from Virginia report that Miss Anna M. Petersen, '14, superintendent of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, is doing a most excellent work. The institution, formerly known as Bon Air, attained in former times a very unsavory reputation. Miss Petersen has instituted discipline and modern reform, changed the name of the institution, thus ridding it of the former connotation of Bon Air. She has the support of her Board in her reconstruction work, and although modern field studies in eugenics have not yet been initiated, she has organized a field parole service.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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JUNE, 1917.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The Eugenics Research Association, as announced last month, will meet with the Field Workers Conference at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 22, and in Brooklyn on Saturday, June 23. The Association consists of 92 members. The President for the current year is Dr. Adolf Meyer; Secretary-Treasurer Wm. F. Blades; the Council consists of these two officers and the following six members: H. H. Laughlin, A. H. Estabrook, A. J. Rosanoff, Jean Weidensall, C. B. Davenport, and H. E. Crampton. Persons interested in eugenical research are invited to attend these meetings, to apply for membership in the Association, and to help plan and direct its further development. If you expect to attend please drop a card to the Eugenics Record Office.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.**RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 41.****FIELD REPORTS:**

Miss Cook; descriptions, 42; charts, 13; individuals, 337 (including 4 charts and 94 individuals omitted by error from last month).

Miss Osborn; description, 56; charts, 17; individuals, 395.

Miss Pond; description, 12; charts, 1; individuals, 29.

Miss Thayer; description, 16; charts, 3; individuals, 101.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Miss Green; description, 28.

Mr. Cowdery; description, 23; charts, 3; individuals, 92.

TRAINING CLASS STATISTICS.

The first Training Class for Field Workers in Eugenics was held in 1910. In this class were 16 students. For subsequent years the numbers run as follows: 1911, 23; 1912, 36; 1913, 28; 1914, 20; 1915, 13; 1916, 20; a total of 156—131 women and 25 men. Of these 131 women 124 were unmarried at the time of attending the course, but 9 at least have since married. Of the 7 women who were once married or widowed 3 have since married. Among the total number of students were 7 men and 1 woman who were Doctors of Philosophy, and 5 women and 2 men who were Doctors of Medicine. Since the summers of their attendance 10 of the men and 45 of the women have been employed by the Eugenics Record Office either independently or jointly with some other institution. Of these 10 men and 45 women, one of the former and 30 of the latter have since been employed in eugenical work independently by other institutions. Including those employed first by the Eugenics Record Office 4 men and 62 women have been employed independently by other institutions for eugenical work. In the course of introducing modern field studies the Eugenics Record Office has, during periods generally of one year each, paid the salaries of 40 women and 4 men who have been assigned among 43 different institutions.

Among the 156 persons who have received training at the Eugenics Record Office 146 attended the regular six weeks' training course, while the

remaining 10 (all women) studied at the office at different periods and for different durations of time. These 10 persons are indicated as "special students." So far as our knowledge extends, only one of the entire 156 has since died: Miss Emily Woods, '15, on October 16, 1915; one, Mr. Theron Illick, has become a missionary in China; another, Mr. Jay D. B. Latting, is an officer in the Regular Army; and one, Miss Anna Peterson, has become superintendent of an institution, the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, at Richmond. Many of the students have gone into teaching, at least 3 have since become Doctors of Medicine, and at least 4 are now studying medicine.

The Eugenics Record Office desires to keep in touch with all of its students but, unfortunately, has lost connection with some of those who have not since identified themselves permanently with eugenical work. Any one knowing the addresses of one or more of the persons below listed, or knowing the address of any one who in turn might be able to supply the lost connections, would confer a favor upon the Eugenics Record Office by sending it a card with the desired information.

Class of 1910:

Adelbert L. Leathers; Mabel Hattersley (Mrs. Pearson); Gertrude E. Cannon.

Class of 1911:

Irene M. Floyd; Jaime de Anguilo; Maude Cutler.

Class of 1912:

Mrs. William Bullitt Alexander.

Class of 1913:

Hazel Thorp; Frederick A. Hodge; Elizabeth L. Barris.

Class of 1914:

Kezia Warner Manifold; M. Elizabeth Maguire.

Class of 1915: Adelaide M. Hart.

PERSONALS.

Elizabeth Greene, '13, has been awarded one of three paid fellowships offered by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston to enable suitable persons to receive the training of the Research Department. Her name stands first on the list.

Phyllis Greenaere, '13, who is now resident house officer in the Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, has published in the Hospital Bulletin, Feb., 1917, an article on "Multiple Spontaneous Intracerebral Hemorrhages; A Contribution to the Pathology of Apoplexy."

Mrs. Florence Orr Murray, '11, is now living at Wellesley Farms, Mass. She has sent us a photograph of Marjorie Goodwin Murray, born June 19, 1916.

Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, assistant professor of psychology at Harvard University has been appointed professor of psychology and head of the department at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Edna Bryner, '12, is now Mrs. Arthur Schwab. Mr. Schwab is a graduate of Harvard University.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kostir, 19 Houston-Fergus Court, Columbus, Ohio, announce the birth of a son, Frederick Storer Kostir, March 20. Mrs. Kostir was Miss Mary Storer, '13. The "Eugenical News" and her many friends in eugenical work extend their heartiest congratulations.

Traey E. Tuthill, '13, archivist at the Eugenics Record Office, is on leave of absence for the summer to attend the Plattsburg, N. Y., training camp.

Mrs. Marie S. Gardner, '16, is now at home at Fort Madison, Iowa, and is available for field work.

Miss Sadie Myers, '15, has this winter been assisting the Utah Commission on the feeble-minded in its educational campaign.

STUDY OF INEBRIATES.

In the older and more densely populated states, the policy appears to tend toward the specialization of their institutions for the care of the various types of the socially inadequate. For instance, in 1913 the state of Massachusetts established at Pondville the Norfolk State Hospital, devoted especially to the care of inebriates and drug habitues. Along with specialization of institutions comes a further differentiation in scientific work. The Third Annual Report of the Norfolk State Hospital says:

"During the past eight months the out-patient department has opened offices in Fall River, Lawrence, Salem, Brockton, New Bedford, Pittsfield, Greenfield, Northampton, and Worcester. The welcome given to our physicians by the officers of the local courts, by governmental boards and charitable societies, together with their intelligent study of our program and their coöperation with our work, has been a source of stimulating encouragement. We believe that no money which has been spent by the State to reform inebriates has shown a better return than the small sum which has been spent upon the establishment of these offices. By means of them it has become possible for our medical officers to explain the nature of the work performed by the hospital, to interest physicians in various communities whose attention might not otherwise have been directed to the hospital, to examine prospective patients near their own homes, to maintain associations with former patients after they leave the hospital, to assist local probation officers in the disposition of the cases under their charge, and to shorten the residence of many patients at the hospital. In no other way have the

true service and duty of the hospital been brought so clearly to the attention of the Courts, and this association of the hospital and courts will, we trust, be of mutual helpfulness. When the hospital was inaugurated, it was regarded by judges merely as a place of detention for hopeless inebriates. The broader duties of the hospital and of its medical staff in their relation to the treatment of inebriety by the Commonwealth are only now being recognized. We are confident that more and more its physicians and administrative officers will be summoned by courts to consult with them in regard to the disposition of the procession of inebriates who are daily brought before them. Some of the courts have already utilized the hospital in this way, and its officers are ready to respond to any call for further service of this character."

WORK OF A FIELD WORKER.

Ethel H. Thayer, '13, reports that at Letchworth Village from January 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917, she has spent 176 days in the field, has traveled about 10,000 miles, has interviewed 472 individuals and charted 1,984 and prepared 348 pages of descriptive material. She has investigated 97 histories and got more or less complete histories of 84. Of these cases 23 were investigated for the question of discharge. Of these 13 were released by vote of the Board of Managers and 3 by order of the court; 7 were retained at the institution by vote of the Board of Managers. Of the 90 parents studied in the complete histories 17 were normal, 20 feeble-minded, 26 alcoholic, 10 sex offenders, 9 tubercular, 6 illiterate, 5 insane and 1 epileptic.

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Under the old immigration law, a defective who was not "likely to become a public charge" could enter this country and found strains of mental defect whose influence might be felt for many generations. For this exception the new law makes no provision. As Spencer L. Dawes, M.D., says in the S. C. A. A. News for May: "It is unlikely from a eugenic standpoint that any of the changes in the immigration law will have a more beneficial effect than this."

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

The Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of the Municipal Court of Chicago, for the Years Dec. 1, 1913, to Dec. 5, 1915, describe from pages 12 to 60 the work of this body in reference to its Psychopathic Laboratory, The Boys Court Branch, Adult Probation, Morals Court Branch and Domestic Relations Branch. Those interested in the study of a modern municipal court operating in a scientific and progressive manner, are commended to read these pages. The specialization in municipal courts, and the application of scientific principles to their management, together with such agencies as the free clinics which the great hospitals and mental hygiene societies are establishing for the mentally sick, added to such specialized studies as the recent Eugenical Survey of Nassau County, New York, and that of Mental Defectives in the District of Columbia, the latter conducted by the Federal Children's Bureau, give hope that ultimately modern field studies in evaluating the social adequacy and family relationships of all of the members of our population may be developed.

FIELD WORK AT SONYEÀ.

The 23d Annual Report of the Managers and Officers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyeà, N. Y., states that Miss Florence G. Smith, '12, of the Bureau of Analysis of the State Board of Charities, has done excellent work for the Colony during the year past. Heredity charts and considerable detailed information regarding the families studied have been included in a pamphlet recently printed and distributed by the above mentioned bureau.

The report also states that the Colony has been endeavoring to have a regular field worker to obtain first-hand information relative to the family and personal history of patients and of applicants for admission to the Colony.

IMAGERY AND PERSONALITY.

Professor Lillien J. Martin, of Stanford University, describes in "Science," April 27, a method of investigating personality by the content of images. The images that a person at rest can call up and describe in detail depend upon what he has carefully observed and this in turn upon what "interests" him. What interests one depends, in part at least, upon certain constitutional inheritable factors still to be investigated. Recent experiences are more apt to be visualized than remote ones and the present environment of the subject often controls the selection of images that arise. Persons differ greatly in content of images that arise, the detail that can be described in these images, the rapidity with which images arise. Such images may afford hints as to the subject's fitness for a given vocation; in short, may afford a diagnostic, prophylactic and therapeutic study of the consciousness of a given individual.

EUGENICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

In a statutory rape case, evidence that the defendant, the putative father, had, or had had, supernumerary fingers, and that the child also had them, is competent as tending to show the paternity of the child, when accompanied by further evidence that supernumerary fingers are usually hereditary, and by the positive testimony of the prosecutrix that the defendant is the father of the child.—“Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology,” Vol. VIII, No. 1, p. 102.

NUCLEI.

“Specialization . . . results most satisfactorily from the free play of natural aptitudes: for aptitudes, when strongly developed, find expression in inclination, and readily seek their proper function in the body organic to which they belong.”—Mahan: “Types of Naval Officers,” ix.

A scientific man is more likely to be married than a man taken at random from the community. . . . Successive polygamy through divorce is unusual among scientific men.—J. McK. Cattell.

NOTES AND NEWS.

It appears that the “news” of the discovery of a *Bacillus epilepticus* (“Eugenical News,” December, 1916) is wholly unwarranted. Dr. C. H. L. Reed has retracted his statements to this effect.

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy held at the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics, May 28 and 29, H. H. Laughlin read a paper on “State Institutions for Epileptics” and C. B. Davenport on “Periodicity in Behavior.”

The State of New York now re-

quires applicants for marriage licenses to make affidavit that they have never been infected by venereal diseases or that they have had a laboratory test showing that they are now free from such disease. For false statements there is a severe punishment.

The public press reports that the Governor of Kansas has approved a new sterilization bill in which eugenical sterilization is applicable to certain inmates of the state penal and correctional institutions and to the insane hospitals.

Dr. E. E. Eubank of the Department of Public Welfare, Chicago, has published “A Study of Family Deser-
tion.” Types of deserters are: the gradual deserter—especially the immigrant who gets weaned away from his wife that is left behind; the periodic deserter—the real nomad; the deserter from the hasty or forced marriage; and the deserter from the psychopathic wife.

Professor Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, has been giving a series of lectures at the Ohio State University on “Sources of Human Nature.”

Dr. H. R. Stedman’s “Mental Pitfalls of Adolescence” (Boston Med. and Surg. Jour., Nov. 16, 1916), which is being distributed by the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, Boston, should be read by every field worker and by parents generally.

The correlation of interests in the 11th-14th year to abilities at 20 to 30 years is calculated by E. L. Thorndike in “School and Society,” Feb. 10, to be about .66. The correlation between elementary school and college abilities is about .71. The correlation of order of interest to order of ability is about .89.

EUGENICAL NEWS

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JULY, 1917.

NO. 7.

HEREDITY OF ROBERT HARE.

Robert Hare, born Philadelphia, January 17, 1781, into a family of high social standing, early showed "a love for the physical sciences, particularly chemistry, which led him to attend the chemical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania and join the Chemical Society of Philadelphia. Before this society, when he was 20 years of age, Hare announced his discovery of the oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, which, using the extraordinarily intense heat produced by the union of oxygen and hydrogen, became, until the invention of the electric arc, the most successful source of the highest temperatures used in the laboratory and the industries. After 17 years associated with his father in the brewing industry, Hare was elected Professor of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania and taught, experimented, invented and wrote here for 30 years. He lived for 11 years after having been made emeritus professor, dabbled in spiritualism, meteorology and literature and died full of honors, May 15, 1858.

Hare was a scientific experimenter and inventor. While a brewer he invented a spigot that permits air to enter the barrel as the fluid leaves. He devised two electrical instruments, the calorimotor and the deflagrator, of which the latter was "a mobilized voltaic pile" far ahead of anything then in use in Europe. He used the first electric furnace and the first mercury cathode; and he developed new instruments of gas analysis. He expounded the electric theory of storms. The intellectual nomadism of the inventor is seen in his mother's mother's father, also, Joseph Shippen, who was one of the

men of science (especially physics) of his day in Philadelphia and co-operated with Franklin in founding the Junto, 1727. Joseph's son, William Shippen (1712-1801), was one of Philadelphia's greatest physicians; and another son, Edward (b. 1732), had by Sarah Plummer, a son, Joseph, who was a scholar and a member of the American Philosophical Society. Robert Hare's brother, John Hare "Powel," devoted much of his life to the improvement of the breed of domestic animals. Other lovers of learning appear on both sides. Hare's mother's father was a founder and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and Hare's father also was a trustee of the University.

Hare was a voluminous writer not only in science but also in pure literature. He was a versifier like his first cousin, Joseph Shippen, and wrote political pamphlets and letters to the press. His father was a member of Pennsylvania's first constitutional convention and, like his son John, speaker of the state senate. Hare's brother John also was a voluminous writer on agriculture and social topics.

Hare was a hyperkinetic: enthusiastic, vivacious and agreeable in conversation, given to controversy and pressing claims on priority, rich in ideas and able to command the loyal coöperation of numerous students. In later life he departed more from the paths of inductive science showing a fondness for speculation and becoming a warm supporter of spiritualism. All of his work was marked by originality.

Edgar F. Smith, 1917. *The Life of Robert Hare; an American Chemist (1781-1858)*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A ROLLING STONE.

James Morris Morgan, b. in New Orleans, 1845, began his "adventures at an early age. When I could barely toddle I strayed away from the house." At 5 years his family removed to Baton Rouge, where government soldiers were stationed, and these struck his imagination. With a negro horseman as teacher he learned as a boy to lasso the wild Spanish horses which ran at large so "that 11 years afterwards I succeeded in astonishing the Bedouins of Egypt with some of my feats." Though at 14 he had never seen blue water he "longed for a life on the ocean wave" and was wildly excited when offered a chance to enter the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Despite his backwardness at school and the occasional onset of "a sudden desire to lick" his teachers, he entered the Academy (Sept., 1860). He resigned the next spring to go with his state; sought employment in the army but was repulsed on account of his age (15 years), but in July, 1861, entered as midshipman on the "McRae," a blockade runner. Later he entered the "Georgia," under Capt. W. L. Maury, which destroyed 9 American ships on the ocean. He escorted Mrs. Jefferson Davis on her flight from Richmond. Tried law and cotton planting with little success, entered the Egyptian army as captain, was in the South as planter, then editor and politician. Then he went to Mexico as convoy for silver trains; worked up asphalt and oil companies, went to Australia as consul-general, and to Panama as representative of a New York bank.

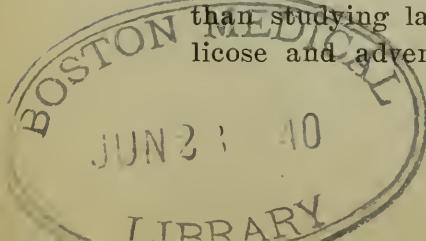
That Morgan was nomadic is evident from this brief history. He was fonder of driving a fast trotting horse than studying law. Morgan was bellicose and adventurous, especially in

his youth. Even in middle life he jumped into a political quarrel and was badly wounded by a pistol shot. In Egypt he struck with his riding whip a man who made a remark to which he took offense. He dragged off the stage a "carpet bagger" who made an inflammatory speech and kicked him out of town. His wrath was easily aroused and his language would become violent. In Egypt he had an adventure with a native princess and burned her incriminating handkerchief when the prime minister called upon him about it. He went in a small rowboat from shore to the "Georgia" in a gale that caused his boat to sink just as he reached the ship's side. Two of his brothers were killed in the Confederate Army; the remaining one in a duel. The mother's father was a captain in the British army. The father's father was aide to General Butler at St. Clair's defeat, 1791; and his father was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and an Indian agent located near Pittsburgh, 1779. Thus Morgan came of fighting, adventurous stock and showed his traits at an early age. Had he been more of a strategist he might have become a noteworthy naval officer.

James Morris Morgan, 1917. *Recollections of a Rebel Reefer*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. xxi + 491 pp. \$3.00 net.

VALUE OF FAMILY STUDIES.

Nona P. Brown, president of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-minded Women, published in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," April 11, 1917, a letter concerning her institution. In describing the situation of Pennsylvania in reference to feeble-minded women, she refers to the necessity of such studies as Mrs. Anna Wendt Finlayson's, of the Eugenics Record Office, on the "Dack Family."



LIBRARY

BIRTH CONTROL.

Dr. W. J. Robinson writes enthusiastically in favor of this old-new propaganda which is to be the panacea for poverty, imbecility and crime. These undesirable things have an hereditary basis, they are perpetuated by reproduction. Therefore tell people how they can avoid having children and then these evils will disappear! Now, the eugenicist may well doubt if it is undesirable to disseminate any knowledge among those capable of understanding it fully *provided* that all sides of the matter are presented at the same time. It is the little knowledge that is a dangerous thing. It is not right that the speaker should appeal to the love of luxury, indolence and individual expression as reasons for restriction of parentage, without making clear the dangers of complete childlessness; the hysterical sequelæ of unsatisfied maternal longings; of the pains of a childless old age; of the dangers that, with only a small family, unavoidable disease may wipe out all posterity; of the unique pleasure and satisfaction that comes from a family of 4 to 6 normal children; and of the extraordinarily precious opportunity of watching and studying the development of little children—the most remarkable of biological phenomena. Precious beyond measure is the gift kind nature offers us in our children. Anti-social the attempt, through arousing self pity and the lower motives of individualism, sloth and ease, to lure the intelligent to spurn the gift.

W. J. Robinson, 1917. Birth control or the limitation of offspring. N. Y. Critic and Guide Co. 249 pp. \$1.00.

CONTROL OF FEEBLE-MINDED.

In the February, 1917, issue of the "Ohio Bulletin of Charities and Corrections," Dr. Thomas H. Haines, clinical director of the Bureau of

Juvenile Research at Columbus, reviews the situation in Ohio in reference to the feeble-minded. After describing the efforts of the state in attacking the problem, he makes a series of recommendations, among them "the establishment of local mental hygiene clinics in connection with courts and schools. Juvenile courts and schools, incidentally, should be most intimately coördinated. . . . We must make compulsory the reporting of all feeble-minded children and other persons to the State Mental Hygiene Clinic, in order to anticipate and control the delinquency and dependency of these persons. . . . We must have proper and thorough supervision of all feeble-minded persons lodged in some central authority. In addition to jurisdiction over the persons such central authority must be given supervision over the homes of all feeble-minded persons. By such means the feeble-minded can be managed either in the private home or in the state institution, so that they shall not be repeating their delinquencies, and they shall not be reproducing large families of feeble-minded children."

"EUGENICS" IN THE PRESS.

Not all of the public press have yet learned the meaning of the term "eugenics." A recent note in the "Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal" announced the establishment by the Mt. Sinai Hospital, of Cleveland, Ohio, "of a clinic for eugenics. . . . Advice and examinations will be given prospective brides and bridegrooms to determine their eugenical fitness." The superintendent of this hospital in response to inquiry said: "The article was purely a fabrication. This institution is opening up a night genito-urinary clinic. We have no thought of delving into eugenics."

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JULY, 1917.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The fifth annual session of the Eugenics Research Association assembled, in conjunction with the annual Conference of Field Workers of the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, Friday, June 22, and at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Saturday, June 23, 1917.

The first session opened at Blackford Hall of the Biological Laboratory at 10:15 A. M., June 22, by the new president, Dr. Adolf Meyer. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. William F. Blades, then read the minutes of the previous year's meetings, which, on the president's order, were duly approved. The following program was then rendered: Presidential Address, Dr. Adolf Meyer; Report of the Nassau County Survey, Dr. A. J. Rosanoff; Report on Colonizing the Feeble-Minded, Dr. Charles Bernstein; Work with the Blind, Mrs. Winifred Hathaway; Work at Waverley, Miss Ethel C. Macomber.

At 12:30 P. M. the Conference adjourned for lunch, which was served under the spruces at the Eugenics Record Office. During the recess the members of the society renewed their acquaintance and registered. At 2:00 P. M. the Council held its annual session at the Eugenics Record Office. Those present were: President, Dr.

Adolf Meyer; Secretary-treasurer, Wm. F. Blades; H. H. Laughlin; A. J. Rosanoff; C. B. Davenport. Those absent were: A. H. Estabrook; Jean Weidensall; H. E. Crampton.

On motion the Council appointed Dr. A. J. Rosanoff and Dr. H. H. Laughlin a committee to audit the accounts of Mr. Wm. F. Blades, Secretary-treasurer. They reported the business correctly handled and balanced as follows:

Cash on hand June 1, 1916....	\$37.00
Collected from June 1, 1916, to	
May 1, 1917, inclusive.....	57.00
Total	\$94.00

Expended from June 1, 1916, to

May 1, 1917, inclusive.....	13.16
Balance on hand May 1, 1917..	\$80.84

Mr. Wm. F. Blades, who has been secretary-treasurer of the organization since its establishment in June, 1913, resigned on account of the press of other duties. The terms of H. H. Laughlin and A. H. Estabrook expired as members of the Council. On motion the Council agreed to recommend the following nominations for officers and members of the Council, who were subsequently elected: President for the year ending June, 1918, Dr. H. E. Crampton; Secretary-treasurer for the unexpired term of Wm. F. Blades, resigned, ending June, 1919, Dr. H. H. Laughlin; Members of the Council for the term beginning June, 1917, and expiring June, 1920, A. H. Estabrook to succeed himself, and Mrs. Winifred Hathaway to succeed H. H. Laughlin.

On the suggestion of President Meyer, four scientific committees were provided for, as follows:

1. Committee on Personality Studies: Dr. Adolf Meyer; Dr. August Hoch; Dr. G. S. Amsden; Dr. D. W. La Rue.

2. Committee on Inheritance of Mental Traits: Dr. Robert M. Yerkes;

Dr. John B. Watson; Dr. C. B. Davenport.

3. Committee on Practical Application of Eugenics with Special Reference to the Mores: Dr. Irving Fisher; Dr. H. F. Osborn; Dr. Katherine B. Davis.

4. Committee on Eugenics and War; not yet appointed. At 2:50 P. M. the Council adjourned.

The second session assembled at 3:00 P. M. at the Eugenics Record Office, out of doors, on the site so familiar to the many students of the training classes. The following persons then described their most recent studies: Miss Elizabeth Greene, Pedigree Studies in Connection with Phipps Clinic; Miss Clara P. Pond, Pedigree Studies for the Police Department of New York City; Mr. H. H. Laughlin, A New Measure for Ancestral Influence; Dr. C. B. Davenport, A Review of Recent Genetical Discoveries.

The third session opened at 10:00 A. M., June 23, in the Science Room of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, with Dr. C. B. Davenport in the chair. Miss Devitt told of the researches in progress at Faribault, Minn., Mrs. D. Lucile Brown, of Skillman, N. J., stated that 65,000 individuals have been recorded in their histories of the 1,265 admissions to Skillman. Of the epileptic patients 42 per cent. are known to have one or more epileptic relatives and one or both parents are epileptic in 111 cases. Miss Mary M. Bell told of Mr. V. E. Macy's plans to make Westchester County a model county in its treatment of county cases. A health survey is being made and a department of prevention has been established. Field workers Mary Clark, Sarah E. Coyle, Dorothy Osborn, Louise A. Nelson, Myrtle F. Smart, Esther C. Cook, and

Ethel Thayer reported. Dr. Muncey gave some account of her work on Huntington's Chorea, and Dr. Bunker gave a bit of one of his aristogenic New England families. Dr. Davenport reported that he had brought to the attention of the government the desirability of having field workers assist psychiatrists at concentration camps.

At 12:30 P. M. the Conference adjourned until June, 1918—the exact time and place to be announced later. During the interim between Conferences the Council will have charge of the interests of the association. Any one having business to present, suggestions to offer, or nominations for new members will please communicate with H. H. Laughlin, Secretary-Treasurer, Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

Others than those above named who were in attendance at the meetings were: Dr. A. F. Blakeslee; Willa A. Browning; Chester L. Carlisle; D. Darkow; Ruth E. Gardiner; Mathilda Koch; Victor K. La Mer; Isabelle Miller; Alice M. F. Newkirk; F. L. Reichert; Oscar Riddle; Edna C. Rossclot; Ethel L. Scofield; Mary T. Scudder; Mina A. Sessions; Paul A. Warren.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 6.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 20.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Nelson: description, 143; charts, 19; individuals, 592.

Miss Badger: description, 174; charts, 46; individuals, 1,582.

Miss Osborn: description, 29; charts, 5; individuals, 116.

Miss Kitchel: description, 159; charts, 33; individuals, 733.

Miss Armstrong: description, 69.

Mrs. Davis (née Atwood): description, 161; charts, 40; individuals, 1,428.

PERSONALS.

Eleanor H. Kress, '16, is secretary of the Clinton county auxiliary of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

Dorothy Osborn, '16, who has been field worker for the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women, will take work in the Department of Psychology at the State University, Columbus, Ohio, where she has been granted a scholarship.

Elizabeth Horton, '14, is engaged in field work for the State Institution for Feeble-minded at Vineland, N. J. She has been using the new mental test known as "Princeton's Condensed Scale."

Catherine W. Beekley, '13, who has been engaged in teaching science in the public high school, Vineland, N. J., will be employed as investigator for the Westchester County Clinic Child Welfare Department.

Helen T. Reeves, '10, connected with the Department of Charities and Corrections of New Jersey, has received a leave of absence for the purpose of much needed rest.

Virginia P. Robinson, '12, is sociologist for Laboratory of Social Hygiene's extension work and is engaged in study of groups of cases in penal institutions.

Fannie S. George, '13, who has been vice-principal of the high school at Chaumont, N. Y., will take the department of mathematics in the high school of Watertown, N. Y., next year.

Mary M. Sturges, '10, has been spending the past year in medical work at the University of Chicago.

Virginia F. Anderson, '16, is instructor of freehand drawing at the University of Kentucky located at Lexington. She will attend the Art Institute of Chicago during the summer.

Miss Nina A. Sessions, '13, has just

completed a report on "A Survey for the Feeble-minded in a Rural County in Ohio."

Edward L. Caum, '15, writes that considerable of his work at the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association is in heredity—correlation of characters and bud variation of the sugar cane, principally.

Mr. A. E. Hamilton, formerly field lecturer for the Eugenics Record Office, is on a year's leave-of-absence from the editorial staff of the "New York Evening Mail." He is teaching and studying methods of teaching in Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, Indiana. Among his several duties is the task of giving the older boys a short course in heredity.

Friends at the Eugenics Record Office have received the announcement of the marriage of Miss Lucile Harrison Cruikshank, '16, to Mr. Richard Ward Scearce on Tuesday, June 7, at Lexington, Ky. During the past year Mrs. Scearce was assistant bacteriologist of the Food and Drug Department of the Kentucky Agriculture Experiment Station. Mr. Scearce was graduated in the 1916 class of the University of Kentucky.

SPECIAL DATA WANTED.

Dr. Harold Swanberg of the Michigan Home and Training School, Lapeer, Michigan, is desirous of finding a case of Mongolianism in twins. He is especially anxious to learn whether in a pair of twins one may be a Mongolian and the other normal. In any case it is desirable to have data in reference to twinning in which Mongolianism occurs. Anyone knowing of such a case would perform a service to eugenical study by reporting it both to the Eugenical News and to Dr. Swanberg.

PROGRESS ON "HAIR-LIP."

Mr. William F. Blades, '11, is now living at Bayside, Long Island. Since March 1 of this year he has been in charge of the Asiatic Department of G. W. Carnrick & Co., manufacturing chemists. While not professionally engaged in eugenics work, he reports his continued interest in hare-lip studies, and contemplates publishing the results of his investigations within the next few months. It will be remembered that Mr. Blades, while connected with the Eugenics Record Office (1911-16), conducted a number of breeding experiments with strains of dogs affected with hare-lip, and also collected many human pedigrees of the same trait.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT OF GALTON.

Francis Galton wrote a letter of one syllable words in his fourth year, could add columns of figures and had learned 8 multiplication tables and could read the clock before his fifth birthday (standard age for this feat is 9 or 10 years). Lewis M. Terman concludes that Galton's intelligence quotient must have been about 200. ("Amer. Jour. of Psychol." April.)

A CORRECTION.

On page 42 of Vol. II of the Eugenical News (June, 1917), the book "The Autobiography of a Super-Tramp" was credited to A. A. Knapp as publisher, whereas the correct publisher is Alfred A. Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., New York City.

AFFECTABILITY OF RECRUITS.

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the National Committee on Mental Hygiene, is in England and France learning psychiatric lessons of the war. He writes: "The little I have already learned has convinced

me of the importance of excluding certain easily recognizable psychiatric types at the time of their enlistment. Dr. Mott who has had enormous experience here, says that he cannot emphasize this too strongly. These people are certain to go to pieces in the presence of danger or hardship and are not only useless themselves but are also a serious drag upon their comrades and the army in general. Mott believes that no testing methods can detect these individuals but that their exclusion must depend upon the expert clinical judgment of the well-trained psychiatrists and neurologists." We may add that the assistance of a trained field worker to provide family histories would be invaluable in just this class of cases.

FINGER PRINTS IN LAW.

The superiority in convenience and certainty of finger prints over other methods of identification has long been recognized. Unfortunately in America finger printing, which should be universal, is nearly confined to the identification of criminals. The powers that prey have fought its use in this way. On June 28, Judge Wadham, of New York City, in General Sessions decided that the finger print law of the state is not unconstitutional.

FAMILY RESEMBLANCES AND INTERNAL SECRECTIONS.

Says Dr. L. F. Barker (Trans. Assoc. Amer. Physicians, 1914): "More and more we are forced to realize that the general form and the external appearance of the human body depend to a large extent upon the functioning, during the early developmental period (and later) of the endocrine glands. Our stature, the kinds of faces we have, the length of our arms and legs, the shape of the pelvis, the color and consistency of our integument, the

quantity and regional location of our subcutaneous fat, the amount and distribution of hair on our bodies, the tonicity of our muscles, the sound of the voice and the size of the larynx, the emotions to which our *exterieur* gives expression—all are to a certain extent conditioned by the productivity of our hormonopoietic glands. We are simultaneously, in a sense, the beneficiaries and the victims of the chemical correlations of our endocrine organs." Now, since we know that just these traits have an hereditary basis we must conclude that the activity of the endocrine glands is determined by hereditary factors.

NUCLEI.

"A total renunciation of the ocean (by America) is the lowest degradation. . . . A portion of our countrymen are amphibious, and we might as well forbid the birds to fly, or the fishes to swim, as to deny them access to their favorite element."—Robert Hare in "Policy and Resources of the United States," 1810.

The present generation is characterized by two strong desires. The first is a desire for a sound knowledge of the facts, and the second is an intense desire to be of service to mankind.—C. W. Eliot.

SOCIETY OF HUMORISTS.

Humorists are born and not made. At a recent meeting of Press Humorists in New York City the birth-rights of the following were recognized. President: James A. Waldron, editor of "Judge"; Vice President: J. M. Darling, cartoonist; Secretary, Douglas Malloch of Chicago—the "lumberman-poet"; executive committee: E. W. Miller, Chicago; Edgar A. Guest, Detroit; Ted Robinson, Cleveland; Clare Briggs, New York and Charles A. Leedy, Youngstown, Ohio.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Connecticut legislature has passed a bill establishing a State Reformatory for Women.

Progressive muscular atrophy in adults occurring in propositus, his father, father's father and uncle is described by G. W. Robinson in "Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease" for May.

Spastic spinal paralysis in a boy, his mother, aunt and mother's mother is described by Reitter in "Deut. Ztschr. f. Nervenheilkunde," Bd. 54.

A paper entitled "On Utilizing the Facts of Juvenile Promise and Family History in Awarding Naval Commissions to Untried Men" by C. B. Davenport appeared in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences for June.

The "Jour. of Cancer Research," Vol. II, pp. 213-238, April, 1917, contains the ninth report by Maud Slye on "The Inheritance Behavior of Infections Common to Mice." The conclusion is: "There is no similarity whatever between the inheritance behavior of cancer and the inheritance behavior of common infections."

The New Jersey State Institution for Feeble Minded at Vineland (Madeleine A. Hallowell, M.D., Superintendent) has issued an attractive, copiously illustrated booklet of 77 pages. This includes 7 family histories with pedigree charts. Dr. Hallowell calls for the development of the research department of the Institution.

Dr. J. Harold Williams finds ("Journ. of Delinquency," March) that there is an inverse ratio between the population of incorporated places and the proportion of delinquent boys committed from them and that the average level of intelligence is higher in delinquent boys from cities than in those from towns and rural districts.

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HEREDITY OF JAMES J. HILL.

James Jerome Hill, b. in rural Ontario, September 16, 1838, left school at 14, when his father died, and became clerk in a country store. At 18 he left for New York, started thence toward the Pacific but brought up in St. Paul, Minnesota, which was thenceforth his home. He became clerk for shipping agents and then himself an agent for river shipping. He secured large government contracts during the Civil War, from participation in which his blind eye debarred him, and entered upon a general transportation, commission and storage business. He arranged transportation by teams and boats to Winnipeg via the Red River, and in his fortieth year acquired fragments of a line which he formed into a trunk line to Manitoba. Great returns enabled him and his associates to extend the line to Puget Sound (as the Great Northern), to build ships for the orient trade, and to buy the Northern Pacific and the "Quiney" railroads. To render the consolidated roads impregnable from attacks like that of Harriman he organized the "Northern Securities Company" which the courts ordered dissolved. He grew rich, purchased iron mines and banks. In his later years he was active in the interests of conservation and farming. He died, May, 1916.

Hill was a great strategist. At 28 he saw that river must give way to rail traffic; at 30 he saw that Manitoba's natural outlet was St. Paul; at 42 that the Canadian Pacific project must be pushed to feed his road; at 45 to 50 that Puget Sound and, indeed, the orient were his territory to be fed from the Great Plains and the Gulf States. He was one of the first to

work for conservation of forests and soil. This world-view developed early in the outbreak of boyish nomadism that led him to leave the Ontario farm for India. This nomadism and foresight were born of pioneer immigrant stock on both sides—that best Scotch-Irish stock that has so enriched America. His father's father had "tremendous force of character." "He had the powerful voice, the constitution of steel and the will of adamant that reappeared in the second generation."

Hill was a hyperkinetic; explosive in temper, when blocked; full of practical jokes as a boy; able to hold his own in a fist fight; a "hustler for business"; and with "a capacity for work that spoke in every . . . movement of his powerful frame." He made winter trips in dog sleds or on snow shoes to Winnipeg, swam the icy river when unfordable. To such drive was added a marvellous memory. "His mother was of strong character and intense temperament. . . . James J. Hill inherited from her, whom he most resembled, many of his striking qualities."

Hill was a tactician. For four years he fought the battle that enabled him to buy the bankrupt railroad for a "song." He pierced the weak point in Harriman's fight for the Northern Pacific. "Jim Hill has a habit of securing things when he goes after them." There were military officers in his father's stock. Thus strategy, tactics and hyperkinetic drive were united in Hill to make him a general of industry and a Napoleon or a Cecil Rhodes of finance.

J. G. Pyle. *The Life of James J. Hill.*
N. Y., Doubleday, Page and Co., 1917.
2 vols. 498 + 459 pp. \$5.00.

GROW AND THE PEOPLE'S LAND.

Galusha A. Grow, b. Aug. 31, 1823, in Ashford, Windham Co., Connecticut, entered Congress from northeastern Pennsylvania in 1851, being its youngest member. Since the Mexican war the country found itself with a vast undivided, unsettled domain; and with two parties, slave and free, struggling for a permanent supremacy, which must be determined by the disposition of that domain. Grow at once took the ground that "every person has a right to so much of the earth's surface as is necessary for his support" and advocated free land to actual homemakers. To this principle he adhered for eleven years, during which he was repeatedly reëlected, became "the whip" of the new Republican party in Congress, was elevated to the Speakership and secured the adoption in May, 1862, of the national homestead law—said by the Czar of Russia in 1907 to be "the most useful enactment ever placed on the statute books of nations," and taken as a model by him in the disposal of Siberian lands as it was in the settlement of western Canada.

Grow was of land-loving stock. His father's father was a large land owner. His widowed mother, with 6 young children, left Connecticut for the frontier in Pennsylvania in 1833 to grow up with the country and bought at Glenwood, now in Susquehanna Co., 400 acres of land. The boys farmed and the mother opened a general store to meet the needs of the growing community and for trade in the produce of farm and forest. Like his mother, too, Galusha had resolution and fearlessness of responsibility. In the spring of 1837 he had gone with his brother to take a raft of logs to the mouth of the Susquehanna. There a large lumber handler

asked the lad to take charge of a vessel loaded with lumber and seek a market for it. He accepted with alacrity and without experience; in a strange territory he made a good sale. In college he boldly adopted new principles and cared not for consequences. In the antebellum Congress where feeling ran high he rebuked the legislator who ascribed to him unworthy motives and refused to recant his words that challenged to a duel. His mother, too, assumed readily responsibility of transplanting her family to a frontier settlement. Pertinacious Grow was from the time he guarded young crops from the dense flocks of passenger pigeons, or refused to listen to the renewed offer of a lumber buyer to make the purchase about which he had once before changed his mind to the long period of 11 years when he advocated the homestead law in face of the powerful slavery combine. The ambition and energy that were required for his success were in his fraternity—"the Grows became the leading people of the community" in lumber, cattle, general farming and the judiciary. From the time that, as a boy feeding the cows, he argued whether the hen that hatched or the hen that laid the egg was the mother of the chick up to the time of his last "condensed and forceful argument" that preceded the passage of his bill, he was always a lover of debate, and he early learned to "talk on his feet" in the district school he attended. Temperamentally, Grow was rather silent, and disinclined to social functions; but when excited he was quick enough and when Keith of South Carolina lunged at Grow's throat he was felled by a blow from the former lumberman.

James T. DuBois and Gertrude S Mathews, 1917. Galusha A. Grow, father of the homestead law. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.75.

HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

On July 27 the New York State Hospital Development Commission visited the Eugenics Record Office, examined some of the data there and held a conference with Dr. Davenport. Among those present were the chairman of the commission, Henry M. Sage, chairman of the senate finance committee; H. E. Machold, chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means committee; Dr. Walter B. James, President of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine; Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, chairman of the state Hospital Commission; Charles H. Johnson, secretary state Board of Charities; and Thomas H. Cullen. This Commission will recommend to the legislature expenditures for the insane and feeble-minded that in the next 10 years may amount to anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The Eugenics Record is pledged to assist the Commission all it can.

CLASSIFICATION OF DELINQUENTS.

Gradually states and municipalities are approaching their problems of delinquency in a scientific manner. The "Report for 1916 of the Seattle Juvenile Court" lists on its staff a diagnostician. This office is filled by Dr. Lilburn Merrill, who, in reference to his work, says: "The value of the classification according to the dominant individual traits, over a table showing alleged offenses, will be obvious to persons familiar with the nature and conduct of children. There is a certain interest and value in knowing how many children were found to be involved in various forms of wrong behavior, but a classification of children after the fashion of a police court calendar will not provide a reliable index of forms of wrongdoing in which they, by nature,

are most prone to engage. For example, a boy may be apprehended for committing a nuisance. He therefore would be eligible for classification under some form of disorderliness. But by our procedure, which regards the general quality of his nature as of more importance than his act, which perhaps came to the notice of the officer by accident, and thus led to the arrest, we may find that he is predominantly dishonest and involved in numerous thefts. Or again, suppose, by chance, a girl shall have been apprehended following a sexual indiscretion. A ready-to-hand classification may invite her immediate assignment to a sex group. Acquaintance with her, however, may reveal no trait of willful immorality whatsoever, but only the unprotected emotions of a neglected child.

"The entire matter of statistical classification in the juvenile court becomes involved if we attempt to conform our statistics to the fundamental concept of the law which is concerned with the child himself. Our aim has been to proceed in our enumeration from the cause outward, rather than superficially to label our wards according to schedules that are quite without scientific meaning."

WAR DEMORALIZATION.

In England, France and Germany a great increase of juvenile crime followed the outbreak of the war. This is attributed to withdrawal of paternal influence and that of teachers, scoutmasters and the like who had gone into war. It is believed that the increase of crime is partly due to the excitement of the imagination of the adolescent—to the suggestion of the crimes of war upon suggestible, hysterical children.—Rept. Com. Educat. for 1916, pp. 557, 588.

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AUGUST, 1917.

THE NEWS AND THE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

At its last meeting the Eugenics Research Association voted that, if agreeable to the management of the Eugenical News, the annual membership fee of one dollar would, in the future, entitle the member to a free subscription to the periodical mentioned, an equitable sum to be paid by the Eugenics Research Association to the Eugenical News for such subscriptions. An agreement to this end has been effected, and it is planned to put this rule in force for the year beginning June 1, 1917, consequently subscribers to the Eugenical News who, before the expiration of their current subscriptions, will have paid their dues as members of the Eugenics Research Association, will receive the Eugenical News without further charge.

EUGENICS SUMMER CLASS.

The Eugenics Class of 1917, which has the largest membership in this year's Summer School, assembled on the morning of July 5 for the first lecture by Dr. Davenport. The daily work consisted of the morning lecture followed for the remainder of the day by laboratory exercises conducted by Dr. Laughlin. The field trips began July 13. The first institution visited was the State Hospital for the Insane at Kings Park where Dr. Rosa-

noff conducted the clinic. The following Friday the class went to Randall's Island where the inmates of the New York City's Home for the Feeble-minded and the House of Refuge were seen. The County Farm and the Childrens' Home at Yaphank, L. I., comprised the trip on July 27. An extended excursion was taken on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 31 and August 1, visiting four institutions in the State. The trip was made across the Sound to Rye and by trolley to White Plains where Dr. Amsden conducted the class through the Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane. Tuesday afternoon was spent at the Girls' Reformatory at Bedford Hills. Wednesday morning the class visited the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane where Dr. Moore gave a clinic. In the afternoon a trip was made to Sing Sing where Dr. Glueck addressed the class. The State Hospital for the Insane at Central Islip was visited the following Friday. Special field studies were made by the class in two groups, one squad on Monday, August 6, and the other on Tuesday, August 7, at Kings Park where each member questioned and analyzed a patient, and on Wednesday, August 8, the whole class made a field trip to secure the family history of their patients. The last trip, on August 10, comprised a visit to the Brunswick Home, a private institution for feeble-minded at Amityville. The summer course was completed August 16.

The following have taken the course this summer:

Blount, Dr. Anna Ellsworth; 124 South Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
 Brown, Ruth A.; 2537 Robinwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
 Chace, Eunice Elizabeth; 103 Pleasant St., Attleboro, Mass.

Covert, Mildred Sutphen; 18 Yard Ave., Trenton, N. J.

Cruickshank, Grace Anderson; 456 Columbia Ave., Lexington, Ky.

Fink, Jessie M. (Mrs. C. E.); 123 Union Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hughes, Estella Mary; State Hospital, Middletown, Conn.

Kornhauser, Arthur William; 815 Hastings St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Leonard, Fannie Grace; Raynham Center, Mass.

Pfister, Bertha; Sweet Briar, Va.

Pilcher, Nancy F.; 219 Kentucky Ave., Lexington, Ky.

Sondheimer, Arthur Adler; 131 College Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

Wander, Paul; 289 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

TOWN HISTORIES, 2.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 17.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Osborn: description, 49; charts, 4; individuals, 284.

Miss Thayer: description, 35; charts, 4; individuals, 349.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Miss Sessions: description, 100; charts, 1; individuals, 530.

Mr. Cowdery: description, 83; charts, 11; individuals, 409.

PERSONALS.

Professor Yerkes states that the surgeon general of the army awaits lists of psychologists who are both adequately prepared and willing to serve as psychological examiners at army posts and naval stations.

Miss L. Jean Whitney, '15, has accepted a position as teacher of biology for the year 1917-18 in the West High School, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Isabelle V. Kendig Gill, '12, is studying law and psychology at

Radcliffe College. She is duly registered as a candidate for the A.M. degree in psychology.

Mr. J. Theron Illick, '14, and Mrs. Illick are teaching in the Methodist College in Nanking, China.

Miss Gertrude E. Hall, for some time head of the Bureau of Analysis and Investigations, State Board of Charities, Albany, has accepted a position as Agent in Charge of the Mothers' Aid in the State of Maine. She will begin her new work September 1, and thereafter her address will be State House, Augusta, Me.

Miss Margaret Beekman Abbott, '14, was married on August 18, 1916, at her home in Plainfield, N. J., to Dr. Henry James Spencer of New York City. Miss George Taylor, also '14, became Miss Abbott's successor as teacher of biology at Miss Bennett's School for Girls, Millbrook, N. Y., during the year 1916-17. Miss Taylor has now joined the class of college girls who are taking nurses' training at the Presbyterian Hospital.

Miss Julia T. Taft, '12, is at present on a six-months' leave of absence from the State Charities Aid Association, engaged as psychologist for the Laboratory of Social Hygiene, under Dr. Mabel Fernald, testing women at the Magdalen Home, New York City.

Since May 1, 1917, Dr. George L. Arner, '10, has been statistician for S. D. McComb & Co., Marine Insurance, 56 Beaver Street, New York City. Previous to his present employment, and subsequently to his attendance at the Eugenics Record Office Training Course, Dr. Arner had been engaged successively as follows: instructor in economics at Dartmouth; writing; newspaper work; statistician for the State Board of Health, Columbus, Ohio; statistician for the Rockefeller Foundation.

PHILIPPE DE VILMORIN.

Philippe de Vilmorin died June 30 at the age of 45 years. He was a member of the celebrated seed establishment of Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris. His father, Louis de Vilmorin (1816-1860), developed the sugar beet. In doing this he not only made a valuable contribution to the world's agriculture, but he advanced considerably both the theoretical and practical aspects of plant breeding. Philippe de Vilmorin at the time of his death was a reserve officer in the French army attached as interpreter to the Anglo-Indian army in France. The de Vilmorin family was the principal patron of the Fourth International Conference on Genetics, which was held in Paris September 18-23, 1911. Of this conference Philippe was the Secretary, and the success of the meetings was due largely to his energy and efficiency.

TEACHING EUGENICS.

Dr. Daniel W. LaRue, '13, who at present is teaching psychology in the State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa., makes eugenics a principal part of his instruction in this subject. During the summers of 1914 and 1915 he taught eugenics in the Harvard Summer School. While thus engaged he was joint author with Professor Robert M. Yerkes of "Outline of the Study of Self," in which heredity is strongly emphasized. In 1916 Dr. LaRue wrote "Making the Most of the Children." In this book inherited traits are shown to be the basis of individual education. In a recent letter he writes that each year he comes in contact with about 140 new students, mostly graduates of high schools, and says "I hope to serve the cause by infiltrating eugenics into the minds of teachers. It may interest you to know

that each student who takes psychology here works up his family history and plots his family tree. He attempts to discover his own physical and mental traits as related to those of his family, and on the basis of this, work out his social vocation and marital rights and duties. The insight thus gained throws new light on child-study and on the students' future teaching."

THE ONARGA ORPHANS.

Miss Mary E. Kitchel, '16, on June 1 completed an eight months' field study of the orphans committed during the last forty years to the care of Rev. W. D. A. Mathews, Onarga, Illinois. Miss Kitchel's work was supported jointly by the Eugenics Record Office and the University of Illinois. Dr. Charles Zeleny, of the Department of Zoölogy, directed the work on the part of the latter institution. It is hoped that the analysis of the facts gathered will throw some light upon the relative rôles played by heredity and environment in the characteristics of the adults, as most of these children were given an environment quite different from that which would have been supplied by their parents—persons of their own type.

HYPERMORONIC BIOLOGICAL FAILURES.

The antisocial defense by a professor of Wellesley College of infertility of college women which really rests on the love of ease and luxury that the colleges foster is well answered by Professor Roswell Hill Johnson in "School and Society" for June 9. Alas, that the guidance of our best stock of young women should so often be placed in the control of the "hypermoronic" biological failures of which Dr. William E. Chancellor speaks in the same number of that journal.

DENTAL CARIES IN RACES.

Negroes and Arabs are most resistant to dental caries; Caucasians are least so; Mongolians occupy the middle place. Crania of aboriginal Americans and those from Australia, Madagascar, New Caledonia, Malay islands and Java show no trace of tooth decay. Icelanders are almost exempt; Ancient Egyptian skulls show few cases of caries. In France regions populated by Celtic stock show the fewest; those populated by Cymric stock the most cases of caries. (Magitot: 1878. "Treatise on Dental Caries.")

PRISON LABOR.

By Act approved March 17, 1917, the State of Indiana declares its policy to abolish contract labor in its penal institutions. The same statute provides for the following scheme for using penal labor: "The boards of trustees of the Indiana Reformatory, the Indiana state prison, and the Indiana state farm are hereby empowered and authorized to manufacture such articles as are used by the state, its institutions and its political divisions, and to produce such articles and products as may be found practicable and to sell the surplus, if any, upon the market."

DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS.

"The Boston Med. and Surg. Jour." for March 15, 1917 (Vol. 176, pp. 371-380), contains an article on "A Study of the Problem of the So-called Defective Delinquent and What Has Been Done in Massachusetts," by Dr. L. Vernon Briggs. Dr. Briggs explains the use which has been made of the term "defective delinquent" in Massachusetts and states that it includes a group separate from the mentally ill, feeble-minded, or criminal. He speaks of the difficulties which are experi-

enced in various institutions where these defective delinquents are allowed to mingle with other state charges, lays emphasis on the great need for segregating them, and gives a review of the bills which have been passed by the Massachusetts legislature, and the appropriations which have been made with a view to segregating this class of individuals and of giving them the care and training which they need. As yet, Massachusetts has really only reached the first stage in solving the problem, that in which plans are discussed and the subject is brought to the attention of the public.

THE EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

This society was organized at the Chicago Woman's Club, February 26, 1914, by a group of women called together by Dr. Anna E. Blount. Their present organization is as follows: Chairman, Dr. Anna E. Blount, 124 S. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. W. Hallam, 58 Washington Street; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Lonstebey, 2323 Kedzie Blvd.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Lindsay Wynekoop, 3406 W. Monroe St.; Treasurer, Miss Enid Hennesy, 3138 Washington Blvd.

The society meets once a month at one of the Chicago dinner clubs, and is usually attended by about 60 persons. Last year they succeeded in having a "health certificate" marriage bill passed by both houses of the Illinois legislature. It appears, however, that the bill failed on the floor. We wish them better luck in the future efforts seeking legislation looking toward racial betterment. We trust, also, that they and all similar groups will as a part of their normal work encourage genealogists to develop their work along biologically significant lines.

WAR PSYCHIATRICS.

The mental hygiene war work committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has made a report to the Surgeon General on rules for guidance of psychiatrists, signed by Hoch, Myer, Salmon, Bailey, Southard, Barrett, White, Fernald, Collins, Wiesenburb and Yerkes. Tabes, multiple sclerosis, progressive muscular atrophy, epilepsy, hyperthyroidism, paresis, dementia precox, manic depressive condition; some psychoneurotics, chronic alcoholics, defectives and drug addicts are to be excluded. A set of suspicious traits leading to psychiatric examination is given. Correct family history is essential in some of these cases. Provision should be made to secure it.

DELAWARE SURVEY.

The following excerpt is taken from the Fourth Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor: "Under the direction of Miss Emma O. Lundberg, in charge of the social-service division of the bureau, a study of feeble-minded children in Delaware has been undertaken as the bureau's contribution toward a general survey in which the United States Bureau of Education, the United States Public Health Service, and the Children's Bureau are coöperating at the request of the Delaware State educational authorities. The purpose of this study, like that conducted by this bureau last year in the District of Columbia, is to ascertain the social conditions and needs of feeble-minded persons and, in addition, to discover whether a public institution for the feeble-minded is needed in Delaware. The Public Health Service has furnished a medical expert to pass upon the mental condition of the children,

while the agents of the Children's Bureau secure the social and family data by field visits. In Newcastle County, including Wilmington, the field work is completed, and a preliminary report is in preparation. In like manner a study of Sussex County will be made in the autumn of 1916. This county will give distinctive rural conditions."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasis has been treated monographically by Walter R. Steiner, M.D., Hartford, Conn., in "Archives of Internal Medicine," February. All of the 28 recorded families are described and the pedigree chart given of all but one. The author includes three families of his own with full clinical details. The condition is clearly a dominant trait.

The "Edinburgh Med. Jour.," N. S., Vol. XVIII, pp. 240-281, for April, contains a paper by E. Bronson, "On Fragilitas Ossium and Its Association with Blue Sclerotics and Otosclerosis." The history of two families is given. The Currie family, through four generations, shows "a hereditary tendency (1) to fractures and dislocations; (2) to a peculiar type of head; (3) to gray-blue sclerotics; and (4) to deafness. Out of 55 individuals, 21 have blue sclerotics. In the second family described 7 out of 8 individuals in three generations are affected. There is no deafness in this second family.

The Minnesota legislature has revised the laws of that state relating to illegitimacy so as to place upon the father of a child born out of wedlock the same degree of responsibility as though the child were legitimate. The law also declares it a felony for the father of an illegitimate child to abscond from the state in order to avoid his responsibility.—"Social Hygiene Bulletin," May, 1917.

EUGENICAL NEWS

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NO. 9.

HEREDITY OF ALFRED LYTTTELTON.

Alfred Lyttelton, born at Hagley Hall near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, February 7, 1857, was the youngest of 12 children of an aristocratic English family and became a leader in scholarship and athletics in Eton and Cambridge. He entered the law and, partly owing to his fame as a champion cricketer and tennis player, rapidly gained success in it; entered parliament at 37 years; was sent by the Foreign Office to Constantinople in a case involving one of its officials, whose acquittal he secured; and, in 1900, to South Africa as chairman of a commission to examine claims arising out of the Boer war. In 1901 he was a member of a Royal commission on the port of London; in 1902 went to Newfoundland as arbitrator between the local government and contractors on the state railway; and in 1903 was made colonial secretary in the cabinet of Arthur Balfour, kin of Lyttelton's wife, née Edith Balfour—like his father who had been under-secretary of state for the colonies. In parliament he "threw himself with ardor into such questions as housing and town planning, education, trades disputes and the fight against the disestablishment of the Welsh church." (His father had been Commissioner of schools and a brother was head master of Eton College.) In 1913 he spent a month hunting in East Africa but returned without restored health and soon died, of an internal cancer.

Lyttelton was prevailingly hyperkinetic (though, like his father, occasionally depressed). From early childhood he had "an infectious joyousness" and in boyhood a love of prac-

tical jokes (throwing lumps of soft bread at his brothers and at passers by; transferring a "dames seules" sign on a railway carriage to a smoking carriage full of fat Frenchmen). His father was tempestuous but full of pranks, flicked his whip at pedestrians as he drove by and led in napkin fights in the dining hall, while the father's brother went off into uncontrollable fits of laughter. Alfred's mother, also, had "an unconquerable sense of fun." He was an athlete and sportsman, like his seven elder brothers, and was the greatest of them all. He was facile princeps in cricket, a brilliant football player and tennis amateur champion. A law case was for him a game and he always did his best when his fighting qualities were called out; then he was a brilliant tactician like his brother Neville who, in 1908, was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland.

Lyttelton's career was advanced by his social qualities. Men admired his hyperkinesis; also he was sympathetic, a delightful raconteur and a loyal friend. He was constantly visiting his numerous connections, delighted in the charm of his beautiful women friends, shared experiences with his brothers and sisters and was fond of many men among his aristocratic contemporaries. Such social traits were found in his father's mother, daughter of the 2d earl Spencer, descended from John Carteret (Earl Granville) and John Churchill (the great duke of Marlborough.) Thus Alfred Lyttelton had the social qualities of his royal blood.

Edith Lyttelton: Alfred Lyttleton, an account of his life. Longmans, Green and Co., New York. 1917. xiv + 431 pp. \$4.00.

ORGANIZATION OF EUGENICS INVESTIGATION.¹

Several factors have conspired against my bringing to you a well-defined personal contribution to research in eugenics in addition to what Miss Greene has worked out. The fundamental reason, undoubtedly, is my reserve about accepting the applications of the Mendelian rules as more than a stimulus to research until we shall have safer definitions of unit characters and safe life records in our material showing Mendelism along some of the more controllable lines and not only along the lines on which we are anxious for results; and the other reason is the pressure of work in other directions brought about by the great task of national organization of our forces for the world struggle.

Since I have not much use for skepticism which does not lead to some activity and constructive reaction, I should like at least to make an appeal for the constitution of several committees which might become the co-ordinating centers for certain definite lines of work which would get away from the more questionable generalities and focus the attention upon a few definite points of obvious importance in our field.

My skepticism about premature Mendelian simplicity in the etiological explanation of psychobiological disorders has two sources. In the first place, I am one of those who see too many explanations by more *direct non-hereditary* causes in many of the defects and disorders of total behavior which we meet in our practical work. We know much more today than the non-trained outsider knows of the factors which enter into the

production of defect of development and disorder of psychobiological functions, without having to appeal to ultra-recondite and formal explanations; and while I most heartily encourage the search for fundamental facts of human make-up in terms of inheritable units, it seems to me best not to prejudice observation and analysis of facts too hastily by claims which tend to paralyze further investigation. At the present juncture it seems so much safer to work on individual patients as hard as possible with methods and factors and purposes which can be tested as one goes along, matters which one can actually direct and modify, such as the analysis and recasting of habit developments and the regulation of the organs entering into the psychobiological integrations. On the other hand, I want to be equally sure that this quest for factors modifiable in the patient does not dull our attention to those firm and unshakable facts embodied in the heredity of growth, organization and equipment with resources, which the genetic method can attack.

When I compare the standard of study required for a reasonably good understanding of any one patient with the summary estimate with which field-workers have to be satisfied when they hear of a nervous breakdown, or alcoholism, or insanity, I am staggered, on the one hand, by the naïvety which would be needed to ignore the mass of facts of an ontogenetic nature seen in the individual life, and on the other hand, by the sweeping simplicity of the few points picked out for heredity statistics.

As soon as we use the standards of the best knowledge we have of our cases, our confidence in the explana-

¹Presidential Address read before Eugenics Research Association at Cold Spring Harbor, June 22, 1917.

tory force of the available laws of heredity for the understanding of the disorders suffers considerably. Even Miss Greene's very interesting and very extensive and intensive work on our material fails to convince me that we have any right to rest our case on over-simple statistical hypotheses where so many variables are involved. I feel that I can best express my attitude by a comparison with what we require in other hypothetical biological tests, such as the Abderhalden reaction. We demand that each unit of study be tried on a number of no longer hypothetical tests of the same method in order to give the specific and questionable new test a dependable comparative background. In other words, we should have a few really Mendelizing human factors as controls in our human series if we want to use the material for our new hypothetical thrusts into the unknown. This method of control does not retard *practical* progress. The undesirability of reproduction of the feeble-minded and obviously too unstable is granted even without resorting to Mendelian claims which tend to minimize the wide range of types and origins of these conditions. The main practical test, I take it, in actually using Mendelism for our guidance will have been brought out when we shall be able actually to claim reasonable *germ-purity* and *freedom from transmission-tendency* for some individuals and not for others, and reasonably safe facts for the breeding in and the breeding out of traits, helping us beyond what is already brought out by the unpretentious survey of the family tendency as a whole and by the practical estimate of the individual as a possible parent and educator. Only in a few conditions are we able to say: "Here we can separate definitely the taint-free from the

tainted members, or at least prove that there *are* taint-free individuals who would breed or already had bred true normal descendants, in contrast to those who, as tainted, may have to be limited in their matings or directly considered unfit. There is here a most important field for patient and tenacious research.

When we come to the actually practical application of our data of heredity in our social fabric, we must evidently be able to build on more convincing evidence than that available today if we are to get the whole-hearted support of our political and social organizations. I do not know what the present status is of that wave of marriage-regulation which collapsed in the Wisconsin law. Personally I am not pessimistic about a really more *far-reaching* human collaboration,—even after the present sad relapse of humanity into a trial of pseudo-progress by general destruction,—at least if we go about it correctly. The jealous protection of the right to individual impulse in such matters as marriage can only be met by a much greater lucidity in marshalling human aims and human assets than we have ever imposed upon ourselves in our erudite and scientific work. Unfortunately, our personality-studies and family-studies are not lucid and perspicuous enough to be taken in at a glance and yet to be convincing, and we expect the average public to do what we ourselves would not want to do—i. e., arrive at a conclusion on faith and general impression where really the actual facts should be more clearly digested and brought home in a convincing demonstration with evidence of adequate controls. I am absolutely certain that the eugenics movement has so far worked mainly by its appeal to natural human meliorism and that very

largely negatively; it has mainly helped some people to rationalize their preexisting hesitancy in regard to marriage and progeny; it may have raised the *fear* of tainted families, but only to a lesser extent a wider and clearer knowledge about them. One of our practical aims must be to give more students a grasp on sorting out personalities and life-records in a more convincing and more graphic way and to require a most scrupulous demonstration of the facts on which we want to make statistics. Dr. Davenport's very stimulating revival of the concept of simple temperaments comes nearest the generally intelligible, as far as the points of emphasis and distinction go; but I certainly have in myself to overcome very fundamental revulsions against such exceedingly simple and general assumptions as the heterogeneity of push and inhibition on the one hand, and cheerfulness and depression problems on the other, which *if* not just one general trait, certainly are most strongly interlaced in our experiences, and by no means in evidence or absent in pure culture in most of the affected persons whom we know well enough. To assume that a depressive reaction would have to mean a melancholy temperament and absence of the C factor, would be clearly contradicted by my knowledge of the sunny and happy temperaments of many patients who, as people say, were "the last persons ever expected to develop melancholia"—and these are by no means so rare that they would be overruled by Dr. Davenport's and Miss Greene's statistical results. We must somehow agree very clearly on what shall pass as evidence of the one or the other unit-characterization in the individuals used for statistics, and then do the work of family study over again with the agreed criteria applied,

rather than interpretations from suggestive notes.

The division into interchangeable components of manic depressive insanity was tried by Weygandt. It is well that they should be tried out; but we should no doubt learn more from bold dismembering than from timid suspense.

Now a word with regard to the collection of data. Looking over the whole ground, I feel there is much call for *enthusiastic* work, but undoubtedly we must first be willing to work practically for the sake of safer and more readily demonstrable knowledge, and we should encourage especially those who will sift the data as they are being collected, those who show talent to single out the facts impressed upon them in the concrete observation and then to adjust the methods for the collection of new data as their knowledge increases and as they become familiar with possible objections and doubts. This is a very different procedure from a supposedly random collection of facts and then a trying out of various theories derived from efforts to satisfy certain laws. The great demand ultimately is to satisfy the call for such clean-cut presentations of complex facts as will convince the layman and the scholar alike through getting beyond crude impressionism and its dogmatic counterpart, the arbitrariness of over-simple hypotheses.

My own psychiatric tendency (discussed last month before the Medico-Psychological Association), with its taboo on over-simple nosology, might further exemplify what I mean. It may be disquieting to some, but I trust it will after all be a stimulus towards safer and more profitable work. I do not shrink from using most of the standard notions of disease-entities in psychiatry and psy-

chopathology mainly as more or less frequent combinations of events and facts, and not as set and final entities, and demand that we accept frankly the composite character of many of the conditions which we now aim to treat as units, as if they were the evidence of one central fact, for which we would have to invent, if we do not find it, one kind of "lesion," the discovery of which would relieve us of all further call for the consideration of other facts.

Dr. Davenport is quite right in his discussion of the categories of functional insanity ("The Feebly Inhibited," p. 118) in calling for an analysis of *behavior*, an effort to find *what* various *factors* play a definite rôle, instead of the traditional psychiatric nosological distinctions. This will be attained much more readily by intensive as well as discursive work, and if the financially favored centers would help as much to promote intensive work as the endless ramification of field-workers' efforts, we might hope to get a more promising balance into these endeavors.

For the advancement of our movement, in order to avoid both useless diffusion and arbitrary dogmatism, it would seem wisest to create and constitute certain centers of intensive discussion or committee-work on various topics, as they arise from time to time; centers for the concentrated sifting of issues pertaining to special topics, committees *known as such* to the Association at large and serving as recipients of facts and suggestions with a view to furnishing surveys of the questions and suggestions raised. Thus we might well have a committee on simplified presentations of personalities and standards of facts; a committee composed of geneticists and psychobiologists should work intensively on what can be proposed as

promising and tenable unit-material and allelomorphs; and further, on the practical side, which we can never afford to leave behind, a committee might focus on a study of the lines of responsiveness of the public to a more than impulsive interest in the practical eugenics, such as the attainment of a reform of marriage customs and the best possible investment of the undoubtedly existing natural tendency to do the best one really knows.

From a practical point of view such centers or committees should in part be made up of neighbors forming a natural group that can meet often and freely, with something like corresponding members in the other research stations (or at least act with those specifically interested) and occasionally conjoint meetings, especially at the time of the annual conference or other favorable occasions, and furnishing well-digested reports for the annual meetings. The Record Office has its quota of special and natural lines of interest; various institutions will have groups of workers specially interested in definite topics. Let it be known what they are and the Record Office together with a sort of steering committee of the association would see to it that the group work gets furthered in the best possible way.

ADOLF MEYER, M.D.

Director, Phipps Psychiatric Clinic,
Johns Hopkins Medical School.

SEX CONTROL IN HEMP.

A given hemp plant usually produces only male or only female flowers. Pritchard ("Jour. of Heredity," July, 1916) states that if all flowers be removed from either a male-flowered or a female-flowered individual, thereafter, for the rest of the season, both male and female flowers are frequently produced; and in one case a male-flower-producing plant yielded, after the operation, only female flowers.

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SEPTEMBER, 1917.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Of the 169 students who have attended the eight training classes for field workers, the Eugenics Record Office has the addresses of all excepting the following: Mrs. Claiborn Catlin, '13; Edna Bryner ((Schwab), '12; Mary D. MacKenzie, '12; Mabel Hattersley (Pearson), '10. Any person knowing the address of one or more of these students, or knowing the address of any one who, in turn, might be able to supply the missing information, will confer a great favor by conveying their information to the Eugenics Record Office.

HEREDITY OF STATURE.

Bulletin No. 18 of the Eugenics Record Office is a study of 77 pages on heredity of stature, by C. B. Davenport. It considers first the differences of stature dependent upon age, race, sex, external agents and internal secretions; and finds that, despite the numerous factors that modify stature, hereditary elements may still be sought for. Considering stature as a whole the hypothesis that "short" parents may, and frequently do, carry germ cells which lack the shortening factors, while in "tall" parents the gametes are more nearly homogenous and all lack most of the shortening factors is supported. Very striking is the absence of regression to mediocrity in the stature of the children of

tall parents. The conclusion is that shortness is due to certain positive factors that inhibit growth of the various parts.

The paper discusses, also, the inheritance of relative length of certain selected segments of stature, head and neck, torso, fibula + heel and "femur." It appears that there are hereditary differences in the proportions of these parts and also there is evidence that fewer hereditary factors are involved in each than in stature as a whole. Here again the growth-inhibiting factors are the positive ones.

Some studies on the segments of stature in Indians, Negroes, infants and cretins show in all cases that they differ from the average well-developed white in the infantile direction. As for "dwarfs" it is probable that they are due to the presence of special multiple inhibiting factors. The paper contains 34 tables and 19 figures. Its price has been put at 40 cents.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 11.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Osborn: description, 37; charts, 5; individuals, 125.

Miss Nelson: description, 49; charts, 2; individuals, 149.

Miss Thayer: description, 42; charts, 6; individuals, 378.

Miss Cook: description, 20; charts, 1; individuals, 72.

Dr. Estabrook: description, 55.

PERSONALS.

Helen S. Evans, '16, is engaged in volunteer hospital social service work in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Mabel H. Pratt, '14, is now one of the visitors in the New England Home for Little Wanderers, 161 S. Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Her

home address is 11 Waverley Street, Brookline.

Ellen Faulkner, '13, has resigned her position at Low and Haywood School, Stamford, Conn., and has accepted a position as secretary at Miss Spence's School, 26 West 55th St., New York City.

Elizabeth Maguire, '14, was married to William S. Stair and is said to be living in Brooklyn, N. Y., but we do not have the street address. Mr. Stair graduated in mechanical engineering from Pennsylvania State College in 1907 and was for a time connected with the York Manufacturing Co., 531 West King St., York, Pa.

During the past year Israel Horwitz, '14, has been teaching and doing special work with delinquents in connection with the Big Brother Association of New York.

Mrs. Marie Gardner, '16, is assisting in the Binet test work at the Clearing House Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, and has also been doing research work at the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Women at Vineland, N. J.

Elizabeth P. Moore, '10, has been farming and gardening since June, 1916, at North Anson, Maine.

Dr. Harry W. Crane, '15, is instructor in psychology at the Ohio State University. Among other things he is giving a course in criminal and legal psychology, in which considerable use is made of eugenical material. His present address is 152 E. Northwood Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Mabel Bishop, '12, has spent the last year in study and research in neurology and zoölogy for the purpose of completing the requirements for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago. She expects in September to return to her position in Rockford College, there at an early date to finish the requirements for her degree.

A. E. Hamilton, formerly field lecturer for the Eugenics Record Office, has joined the Indiana National Guard. He will probably go into camp at Hattiesville, Miss., in the middle of September.

Elsie Pickles, '16, is bacteriologist at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.

Miss Mildred Slaughter, '14, has, since attending the Training Course for Field Workers, been employed as field worker by the Essex County Hospital, at Cedar Grove, N. J. During this time she has obtained the histories of the majority of the cases admitted.

Joseph F. Gould, '15, is organizing in New York City "The Friends of Albanian Independence."

A conference of New York State Hospital Social Workers held at Ward's Island December 12, 1916, reported in the "State Hospital Quarterly" for February, was attended by Florence A. Armstrong, '15, of Gowanda, and Helen E. Martin, '13, of Kings Park.

PSYCHOLOGY IN THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The report of the Missouri State Industrial Girls Home, Chillicothe, states that two years ago a department of psychology and parole was organized, in charge of Dr. W. H. Pyle, assistant professor of educational psychology of the University of Missouri. It was found, upon examining 240 girls then in the school, that only about one third of them were of normal or average mentality. Eugenicists look with encouragement upon the establishment of such departments, especially when field studies of any sort are undertaken, for they quite invariably pave the way for eugenical pedigree studies.

DIAZ THE DICTATOR.

Porfirio Diaz, b. Oxaca, Mexico, Sept. 15, 1830, for 27 years master of Mexico, was born of a Mexican-Spanish father who showed unusual energy and worked up from a position as porter to an independent farmer and inn keeper, and moreover undertook to act as farrier and veterinary surgeon. His mother's father was an immigrant from old Spain who married a pure-blooded Mixteca Indian; and his mother, who has relatives among the beneficed clergy, was energetic and thrifty. Porfirio, after some schooling, was apprenticed as carpenter and also sent to the local seminary in training for the ministry; but he preferred carpentry, made a fowling piece, attended lectures on tactics and strategy, and attended military drill. At 19 he graduated, began the study of law, taking lectures under Juarez, later ruler of Mexico.

The success of Diaz depended on his fearlessness of responsibility. At 24 he went over walls and roofs to communicate with a friend imprisoned in a tower. At an election the young man marked himself by publicly voting against President Santa Anna, the tyrant. Later, when in charge of troops, he successfully amputated the leg of one of his wounded men. He early laid plans to secure for himself the presidency of Mexico. Good in Indian tactics and fair in strategy he became Mexico's leading general in the wars against France and Maximilian. His taste for making things led him, as president, to develop Mexico's material side—railroads, breakwaters, water and sewerage systems. Energetic, clear-headed, with the pertinacity of his Indian blood, combined with a moderation which extended to the details of his personal life, Diaz as dictator was Mexico's greatest

ruler. Where he failed was in strategic insight and intelligence sufficient to establish Mexico on a foundation of permanent order and assured growth, despite the limitations of her population.

David Hannay. *Diaz.* H. Holt and Co., New York. 1917. 319 pp.

A WANDERING EVANGELIST.

Francis Asbury, b. near Birmingham, England, Aug. 20, 1745, his father a gardener and his mother a lover of books and devotion, after a brief distasteful schooling became a traveling preacher and in 1771 seized the opportunity offered by John Wesley to go to America. Here he became a circuit rider and an emotional evangelist. He averaged 6,000 miles a year on horseback, crossed the Alleghenies 60 times, and ordained more than 4,000 preachers. With dauntless courage he followed the trails of trappers and deer and frequently slept on the ground under the sky. His voice was clear and varied from tones of thunder to tender pathos. "It is our duty . . . to declare if (the people) die in their sins they can expect nothing but hell and damnation." On occasion the audience "sprang to their feet as if summoned to the judgment of God." Asbury was bishop of America, who "believed in and enforced discipline. He administered with an iron hand and an indomitable will the powers with which the Church invested him." While he had fine conversational powers, a cheerful humor and a social charm, yet at times a constitutional melancholy depressed him. He had much natural wit and was capable of the severest satire. Thus, besides being a nomad, he showed an extreme alteration of mood.

Francis Asbury. *Centennial addresses by Judge H. W. Rogers, Bishops Berry, Bristol and Leete.* Methodist Book Concern, New York. 1917. 75 cents.

KNOW YOUR CHILDREN.

Dr. La Rue has written one of the best books on child training. Its text might be: "Each child is a unique body of traits." Once for all, the nonsense about similarity of human nature and unity of the mind are rejected. Education, then, presents a different set of problems for each child. Each trait has to be watched for and, as it appears, to be cultivated. The question is not, "How can I make my child into this or that?" but "How can I find out what 'nature' has made him?" There are many who will react to this book by thinking the author lays too much stress on this diversity—they are under the "tyranny of false ideals." Rather "No parent or teacher can develop out of a child what has not been born in him any more than the photographer can develop, in a negative, what the light has not impressed there." Would that every teacher and parent that is capable of being affected by this book might read it two or three times!

D. W. LaRue. *Making the most of the children.* Educational Book Co., New York. 135 pp.

EUGENICS VS. BIRTH CONTROL.

The Eugenics Record Office receives many letters in reference to "birth control," which expression has recently been popularized by the public press.

The motives of the Birth Control League are doubtless altruistic; but, as gathered from their printed circulars, they appear to seek nothing more discriminating or selective than "fewer children for the laboring classes, by teaching the mothers how to prevent conception." The laws possibly do not discriminate sufficiently between criminal abortion and other "birth preventives" on the one hand, and permitting reputable physicians to give certain "birth control" advice

on the other. These minor legal defects and regulations can and doubtless will be remedied, but even here, if advocating birth restriction is, like the teaching of anarchy, an anti-social thing, a democracy should restrict it and in so doing could not be charged with unduly muzzling free speech and press.

Eugenacists fear that, if carried into execution, the present plan of the "birth controlists" would be anti-economical, anti-social, and certainly, in so far as it would not discriminate against the more socially worthless human strains in favor of the more gifted, would be anti-eugenical. If the Birth Control League would drop the present agitation for greater economic ease for parents and less competition among children to be sought by reducing the number of children, and will in its stead advocate differential fecundity on the basis of natural worth, it should have the hearty support of true eugenacists, real socialists, and honest democrats. Ultimate economic betterment should be sought by breeding better people—not fewer of the existing sort. Immediate amelioration should be sought by means other than by so costly a mortgage of the future.

WAR, MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

In England and Wales during 1915 there was a marriage rate of 19.5 per 10,000 as contrasted with 15.9 for 1914. The average age of bachelors marrying spinsters was 27.33 and of spinsters marrying bachelors 25.47 years—each the highest on record. The ratio of males to 1,000 females is for Jan.—March, 1915, 1,032; for Oct.—Dec., 1915, 1,044; for Jan.—Mar., 1916, 1,055; Apl.—June, 1,051; July—Sept., 1,045 and Oct.—Dec., 1,050. The increase in proportion of boy babies is said to be phenomenally high.

AESULAPIISM.

Drs. C. L. Dana, Adolf Meyer and T. W. Salmon have signed a report to the New York Psychiatric Society, making the following recommendations.

1. That the N. Y. Psychiatric Society affirm the general principle that the sick, whether in mind or body, should be cared for only by those with medical training who are authorized by the state to assume the responsibility of diagnosis and treatment.

2. That the Society express its disapproval and urge upon thoughtful psychologists and the medical profession in general an expression of disapproval of the application of psychology to responsible clinical work except when made by or under the direct supervision of physicians qualified to deal with abnormal mental conditions.

3. That the Society disapprove of psychologists (or of those who claim to be psychologists as a result of their ability to apply any set of psychological tests) undertaking to pass judgment upon the mental condition of sick, defective or otherwise abnormal persons when such findings involve questions of diagnosis, or affect the future care and career of such persons.

To the above resolutions, especially No. 3, we enter a protest. They represent the principle upon which most wars have been fought—namely that of *boundary* disputes. Every college professor knows the battles that are fought in faculty meetings over boundaries of subjects. Medical men do not do well in striving to occupy by proclamation a territory which they have insufficiently utilized in fact. Such were a paper blockade. That errors have been made in diagnosis by psychologists that have led to incorrect commitment to institutional care

of scores in a year is no reason for turning over the whole matter of mental diagnosis to a profession whose errors in physical diagnosis kills hundreds every year in this state. A non-medically trained psychologist will muddle psychiatric diagnosis rather less than a non-psychologically trained physician.

MULTIPLE FACTOR THEORY.

C. C. Little discusses Multiple Traits in Mice and Rats in the "American Naturalist" for August. He concludes: "The fact that three genetically distinct types of spotting exist in mice; that segregation of the degree of spotting occurs in both rats and mice; that segregation of minute quantitative characters like the "blaze" spotting in mice, and the pattern of the "mutant" rats occurs; and finally that the composition and reaction of epithelial tissue in mice depends upon a complex of mendelizing factors, all indicate that in mammals the multiple factor hypothesis is steadily being strengthened as a scientific theory and a practical principle of great interest and importance."

COMPENSATION LAWS.

Mr. Frank E. Law, vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Co., New York, in the Monthly Bulletin of his company for December, 1915, wrote an article on his idea of "The Correct Theory of Workmen's Compensation." It is interesting to learn that he bases his theory upon the principle of natural selection. He feels that the recently advocated workmen's compensation laws pushed to the extreme would interfere with selection and survival on the basis of natural merit; that they would tend to level the human stock, rather than improve it by elimination of the more unfit.

A MODEL POOR OFFICE.

Westchester County's office of Superintendent of the Poor has, under the guidance of Mr. V. Everitt Macy, become probably the best organized of such offices in any rural county of the United States. The Children's Department comprises a director, assistant director, office secretary, 3 field agents, a stenographer and a clerk paid from private funds and 6 field agents and a stenographer paid from public appropriation. Hospital, almshouse and farm departments are also maintained. Mr. Macy in his latest report writes: "Why should we be satisfied . . . to put more and more money each year into our social failures without trying to root out and permanently remedy the conditions which cause them?"

JEWISH TRAITS.

Dr. Louis B. Covitt, of Clark University, in "The Monist" (Chicago) discusses "Jewish Traits." "Current Opinion" for September, 1916, summed Dr. Covitt's findings as follows: "Comparison of the ability of Jews with Gentiles confirms, apparently, the theory that the facial aspect of the Jew is due to race, that it is an anthropological fact and not a mere accident. Thus statistics indicate a preponderance of Jewish excellence as actors, doctors, financiers, philosophers, musicians, philologists, poets; a slight excess as antiquarians, in natural science and in political economy. The Jews are below the highest standard in agriculture, novel writing, divinity, engraving, military and naval science, as sovereigns, statesmen and travelers. They are slightly below as painters, engineers and lawyers. They are about as good as Gentiles in the capacity of architects, scientists and sculptors."

EUGENICS RESEARCH.

The Eugenics Record Office is in receipt of a number of field studies sent by Mr. Karl M. Cowdery, '15, of the Whittier State School, Whittier, California. Mr. Cowdery went to Whittier in October, 1914, and, after one year's joint employment by the Eugenics Record Office and the co-operating institution, was taken over entirely by the Whittier State School, which he has since served in the capacity of field worker. We congratulate the Whittier State School on its energy and efficiency in conducting eugenical research as a part of its regular business.

STATE INSTITUTION TRANSFERS.

By Act approved March 8, 1917, the General Assembly of Indiana provides: "That the governor of the State of Indiana is hereby authorized and empowered to cause the transfer of any ward or inmate of any penal, benevolent, charitable or reformatory institution of said state to any other state institution, at any time, in his discretion, upon petition filed with him, by the superintendent or officer in charge of any such institution: Provided, That such transfer shall not increase any punishment or lengthen the time of servitude of any person so transferred."

A FISH STORY.

Miss Ida Mellen, '12, is an expert amanuensis at the New York Aquarium. Her duties, however, lead her into many phases of the field of biology and bibliography. Jokingly, she says of the fish at the aquarium: "Eugenically the fishes (excepting those artificially bred for centuries) offer little material. I have never seen a crazy one; but some of them are so vicious that it makes me wonder if bad temper is really effect or

cause. They go 'juramentado.' Perhaps in this case bad temper and insanity are one, but, if so, then a whole species is insane."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma offered a resolution August 20 in the national senate calling upon the allies to inaugurate an "international government to the end that future wars may be prevented."

Thomas Mott Osborne has been appointed commandant of the United States Naval penitentiary at Portsmouth, N. H., where he will have a chance to apply his theories of prison administration.

The "New York Times" for August 20 reports that the infant mortality rate in American cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants has been reduced 11 per cent. since 1910. It is stated that in large Austrian cities the deaths of children are sometimes three times as numerous as the births.

After September 8 no liquors may be distilled for beverages in the United States.

At a Seacliff, L. I., convalescent home for babies two infants were exchanged in returning to their parents, and one died in consequence. Every child bears on his palm-print a sure identification badge. Every infant received in an institution should be palm printed at the moment of acceptance.

Mr. V. Everit Macy, commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Westchester County, N. Y., has undertaken to support 3 fellowships of the value of \$500 each, for work and investigation in the Westchester County penitentiary.

It has been observed that high-school students of Latin are better in English than such students who take no Latin and the superiority has been

ascribed to the training given by Latin. But Myron J. Wilcox shows statistically in "School and Society" (July 14) that the students who elect Latin are somewhat superior on the average to those who refuse to take it. That is, the difference is probably innate and not acquired.

Major Pearce Bailey, member Research Council, chairman of the committee on furnishing hospital units for nervous and mental disorders to the U. S. Government, has been asked by the Surgeon General to serve as adviser in all matters pertaining to psychiatry and neurology.

A bill passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania penalizing the dissemination of information about anti-conceptual methods ("birth control") has been vetoed by the governor who, properly enough, concludes it would be a dead letter.

The inheritance of white forelock in man is described by S. J. Holmes and R. C. Schofield in the August "Journal of Heredity." The trait is inherited like baldness in man, as reported by Miss Osborn, '16.

After having been an inmate of the county poor farm of Platte County, Mo., for more than 80 years, Lucinda Mitchell was recently admitted to the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Joseph, Mo. It is estimated that the county had paid out more than \$12,000 for her maintenance since she became a county ward as a mere child.

G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, Melbourne, Australia, has prepared a "Mathematical Theory of Population, of its character and fluctuations," etc., being Appendix A of the Census (1911) of Australia. It comprises 466 pages. This includes a most exhaustive and valuable analysis of the theory of population and the application of this theory to the census.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. II.

OCTOBER, 1917.

NO. 10.

HEREDITY OF ROBERT BURNS.

Robert Burns, b. Jan. 25, 1759, in Ayrshire, Scotland, into the family of a small farmer, as a boy eagerly "devoured such books as came within his reach." His schooling was brief but he took pleasure in learning and learned French rapidly. But very early his interest in education was eclipsed by the attractions of the opposite sex. His father had an intellectual hunger and appreciation of language; "he spoke the English language with exceptional propriety." His mother was hyperkinetic, vivacious, quick tempered and had a memory stored with the song and legend of the countryside, which she taught to Robert; also a relative of the mother taught him from her vast collection of tales and songs concerning "devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches, wraiths, apparitions, giants, dragons and other trumpery." At 15 he fell in love with Handsome Nell his partner in the harvest field and wrote a poem to her; as he did in quick succession to his new flames—Mary Morrison, Nannie and Annie and then to his mistress Elizabeth Paton by whom he had a daughter and again to Jean Armour who bore twins to him twice before he married her. Love stimulated song and he published a book of poems which made him famous at 26 years. He went to Edinburgh, was lionized, and assisted by wealthy patrons; for though rustic he was not boorish and his conversation was brilliant, his observations shrewd and his gratitude for favors sincere. He farmed, served as exciseman and then devoted himself chiefly to literary matters. By 36 years he was break-

ing down through rheumatism and drink and died at the age of 37 years.

Burns was feebly inhibited. He expressed himself easily and he allowed full play to his instincts.

"The kirk and state may join and tell
To do such things I mauna
The kirk and state may go to hell
And I'll gae to my Anna."

There is hardly a sentiment of pathos, unrequited love, defiance of opposition, roistering mirth, keen irony that he did not express.

"If love for love thou wilt na gie,
At least be pity to me shown!
A thought ungentle canna be
The thought of Mary Morrison."

"Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow
Let us do or die."

"Calvin's sons, Calvin's sons, seize
your spiritual guns,
Ammuition you never can need;
Your hearts are the stuff will be
powther enough
And your skulls are storehouses
of lead."

Burns got his vivacity and imagination from the maternal side; from both, probably, a tendency to profound melancholia. This mental state led him to seek relief through whiskey. It was because of his temperament that he was able to give expression to so wide a range of human sentiment as to make him one of the most beloved of English poets.

W. A. Neilson. Robert Burns: How to know him. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

TRAINING DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Whetham, well known for joint books with her husband on science and heredity, has set forth her contemplations on the subject of children —a subject for which the training of her five daughters and one son has prepared her. Many readers will regard her as old fashioned but none can doubt her reasonableness. The book contains many nuggets. For example: "For my own part, I have always been well content to be a woman, and I have no desire to assume the titles of men." "We housekeepers and homemakers have the future of the nation in our hands." "Modern knowledge of heredity confirms the old instinctive belief that the family and not the individual is the true unit of society." "An acquaintance with the probable heredity of a family helps us to recognize latent qualities which may be developed for the advantage of the children themselves and the community in which they dwell." "I believe that every man should be able and willing to earn his living and that of his natural dependents, and if called upon, to defend himself and his country, and that every woman, as her department of essential service, should be willing to rear children and bring them up in health, strength and moral well-being. Unless the men and women of a country can perform these duties, gladly and skilfully, it seems to me that all the other activities of a nation are mere vanity and waste of effort." "For many years of childhood, and perhaps throughout the whole period of maidenhood, the ordinary home can be made a better culture for sound and normal development than the ordinary school, and a good home is infinitely superior."

When it comes to the question of professions for daughters Mrs. Whet-

ham finds a difficulty. Men don't marry as they used to and "educated" girls must have something to do. Yet the professions deaden the maternal instincts and they imperil the race. The difficulty is still unsolved.

Catherine Whetham. *The Upbringing of Daughters.* New York. Longmans, Green & Co., 1917. \$1.75 net.

DEPORTATION OF NON-RESIDENT DEPENDENTS.

By an Act approved March 5, 1917, the state of Indiana provides "that insane, feeble-minded, and epileptic persons having legal settlement in the state of Indiana shall be entitled to care in a hospital for the insane maintained by the state, the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, or the Indiana Village for Epileptics, when committed thereto in the manner provided by law; and any person having legal settlement in any county in the State of Indiana who is poor and in need of relief shall be entitled to care in an asylum for the poor maintained by such county when committed thereto in the manner provided by law; and legal settlement shall be acquired by such insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or poor person in the same manner as is provided for the relief and support of poor persons."

The same statute further provides a method of determining legal settlement and country or state or origin. It then provides: "If upon such investigation it is ascertained that the applicant does not have legal settlement within the State of Indiana but has a legal residence in some other state or country, the board of state charities or its agent may return such applicant or cause him to be returned to the state or country where he has a legal residence, or to the state or country from which he came to the State of Indiana."

This is indeed a progressive and

wholesome law, for it seeks to place the responsibility for the institutional care of the socially inadequate upon the community in which such handicapped persons have legal settlement. If this principle were rigidly enforced in all of the states, it would ultimately result in centering the liability for caring for these persons upon the communities which produce them. Such responsibility would in turn react in a keener sense of social duty on the part of the community to prevent reproduction by persons with heritable social handicaps. Such feeling on the part of a community would constitute a sound basis for enforceable legislation looking toward cutting off the supply of natural defectives.

It will be interesting to see how this new statute works out in reference to inter-state and foreign problems. In the cases of aliens, it will probably co-operate with the recent federal immigration statute providing for the deportation of persons becoming public charges within five years. In inter-state cases, the coordinating functions of the federal government will doubtless be encountered, possibly not so co-operatively as in the case of aliens. The federal government has power to control inter-state commerce, and has through this function exercised perhaps its greatest direct control over the individual citizen. The matter of controlling foreign immigration is in the hands of the federal government. It would be a valuable contribution to the legal forces available for race betterment if the power of an individual state to deport to his state or country of legal settlement, or still better to the community of his origin, an anti-social individual, were decided to be clean-cut and unhampered. It will at least constitute an advance to have such statutes as this

one tried out administratively and interpreted by the courts to test their practicability and legality.

AIDS TO WORD-LEARNING.

Some one has said the best educational methods used in this country are applied to the feeble-minded. New methods devised for defectives are of interest to all educators of children. The Hicks' series for atypical children (Milton Bradley Co., San Francisco, Cal.) might well be in the hands of every beginner. It comprises a series of readers: Action book, Farm Family, Brown Children at School, etc. These are to be accompanied with various actions such as pasting sheets in a blank book, illustrating the text by drawings or pictures cut out of magazines. Also card dominoes are provided in which words (of 2 or 3 letters) replace the dots of ordinary dominoes; but matching takes place as in dominoes. Picture card dominoes differ from the last in having one word and one picture on each card; a word to be matched to a picture. In another "sentence game" loose printed words are to be matched with words in printed sentences.

FAMILIAL DISEASES.

A family showing spastic paraplegia (5 cases) is described by A. M. Auer in *Jour. Indiana State Med. Soc.* 9: 450.

Three generations of congenital ptosis (6 cases) are described by F. R. Spencer in the *Ophthalmic Record*, 26: 254.

Abnormally large cornea in 13 persons in one family has been studied by Grönholm (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 68: 886).

Three cases of cataract and ectopia lentis with dominant inheritance are given by L. H. Buxton, *Southern Medical Jour.* IX: 933.

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Miss Pond: description, 167; charts, 10; individuals, 490.

Miss Earle: 197 pages of abstracts from literature.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Dr. Weeks, Supt. of the N. J. State Village for Epileptics, at Skillman, N. J., has sent in 471 pages of data. These were gathered by Mrs. Brown and Miss Coyle.

FIELD WORKERS APPOINTED.

From the class of 1917 the following field workers have thus far received appointments.

Mrs. Estella M. Hughes, '17, has been appointed eugenical field worker for the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, Connecticut. Her duties commence October 1st.

Mr. Paul Wander, '17, has accepted a position as field investigator for the New Jersey Prison Inquiry Commis-

sion, Dr. George W. Kirchway in executive charge.

Miss Bertha Pfister, '17, has been appointed field worker, under the joint plan, for the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, at Spring City, Pa. This institution is one of the most progressive in Pennsylvania. Its Board of Trustees applied for a field worker a year ago, but those available at that time had already been placed. It now begins the co-operative field-work for a period of one year, beginning October 1st.

Miss Mildred S. Covert, '17, also is to begin work October 1st for a period of one year, under the cooperative plan, whereby the Eugenics Record Office and the Psychiatric Clinic, which latter is in collaboration with the Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., will have her services as field worker. This Clinic, like the Pennsylvania institution above referred to, a year ago applied for a field worker after all workers available under the co-operative plan had been assigned to other institutions.

The third field worker to be placed under this cooperative scheme, which the Eugenics Record Office has found so useful in introducing modern eugenical field studies into state institutions for the socially inadequate, will be Miss Ruth A. Brown, '17. Several institutions are now negotiating for her appointment, which doubtless will be announced within a short time.

PERSONALS.

Miss Genevieve M. Carr, '13, is leaving her position as field worker in the office of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of Westchester County, N. Y., to spend the winter with her mother on the Pacific Coast. They expect to return in the spring.

Her permanent address is Lottsville, Warren County, Pennsylvania.

Miss Florence Givens Smith, '12, was married at Rochester, N. Y., on August 8, 1917, to Dr. Elias Cecil Fishbein. They are now residing in Sonyea, New York.

Miss George M. Taylor, '14, is teaching science in the Bennett School at Millbrook, N. Y. She contemplates studying medicine after the war. Meanwhile she has offered her services as a nurse during the war.

Miss Marie Thorndike Curial, '12, was married on September 5, 1917, to the Rev. Guy C. Menefee. Mr. and Mrs. Menefee will reside in Faribault, Minn., where Mr. Menefee is engaged as instructor at the Seabury Divinity School. Mrs. Menefee was from October 1, 1912, until September 30, 1913, field worker for the Eugenics Record Office in collaboration with the School for the Feeble-Minded at Faribault.

Notice has been received of the death of Evert Jansen Wendell at the American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris, on August 27, 1917. He was a graduate of Harvard of the Class of 1882, Overseer of Harvard College and Vice-President of the Harvard Club of New York City.

HYPERMORONIC.

The editor of nearly every serious periodical finds in the literature and among the contributions a number of humorous and pertinent, yet foolish, references to the subjects which he treats seriously. Generally he is disposed to print a few such, and often collects them under a heading indicative of their relation to his theme, and also the levity of their nature. They are meant for sauce only; never for food.

Eugenics deals with the application of the principles of heredity and selection to the human race; what

then would constitute a suitable title for the humorous scrap basket in this field? "Side-tracks," "Black Sheep," "Wasters," "Slightly Mongrel," "Mavericks," "Mutations," "Unexpected Variations" have been mentioned. The Eugenical News would be glad to have further suggestions from its readers for this title.

"De world was made in six days," said Uncle Eben, "but it's been takin' thousands of years to git desirable tenants for it."—*Anon.*

A precocious young lady from Phoenix Read some Heredito-Psycho-Asthenics.

When asked if she knew

What she was trying to do,

Said, "Why, I'm taking a course in Eugenics!"—*Theater Program.*"

THE SOCIALLY INADEQUATE.

Social handicap is not always a connotation of a thoroughly disorganized, socially worthless constitution. We are so accustomed to thinking of social handicap as equivalent to genetic worthlessness that we often fail to appreciate the worth of certain classes suffering from handicap. Thus in any survey or study, seeking to include in its purview the whole range of social handicap, very often the blind, the deaf, and their friends refuse to cooperate on the grounds that no good can come from associating these misfortunes to the special senses with those affecting character and understanding. Similarly institutions and associations seeking to undo, or to eliminate the social handicap of the individual on account of race, resent inclusion in such investigations.

It must be remembered, however, that a scheme of classification is generally an arbitrary thing based largely upon a convenient definition, rather than upon a natural coordination. If a person suffers handicap on account

of his being blind or deaf, or a member of the colored or red race, neither he nor his friends should object to his being included for statistical and social survey purposes in the class of socially handicapped, even though the insane, the delinquent, and the mentally defective are included under the same heading. The caprice of sorting a population on the basis of either arbitrary or natural standards makes strange bed-fellows. If one tries out the grouping of his own circle of friends, and acquaintances on the basis of stature, weight, energy, hair-color, violence of temper, absent-mindedness, color-vision, or sense of humor, he will appreciate this fact.

The students who make such studies find them useful, and no one more than they appreciate the fact that a blind person, for instance, may be, and indeed often is, despite his blindness, of the highest social and genetic worth, and may be as much more efficient, taking him through and through, above a so-called normal person, as the latter is more efficient than a feeble-minded individual.

A classification of people on the basis of social adequacy is a legitimate one. It seeks simply (a) to count the persons who are handicapped, either naturally or by accident, in their capacities to care for themselves and contribute to the common weal, and (b) to group them according to the similarity, origin, heredity (*i. e.*, genetic prognosis), degree, and personal prognosis of handicap.

HEREDITARY SCLEROSIS.

Visual disturbances accompanying multiple sclerosis have been found by Von Staaten (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 68: 746) in a woman and her two daughters.—*Nov. News.*

A LEGAL DEFINITION OF A DELINQUENT CHILD.

Legal definitions are always interesting to eugenacists, especially since most of our exact definitions of the various types of the socially inadequate are legal. Were medical, eugenical and biological definitions as exact, it would make for social and scientific progress. An Indiana law says:

“That the words ‘delinquent child’ shall include any boy under the full age of sixteen years and any girl under the full age of eighteen years:

“Who shall violate any law of this state or any ordinance of a city;

“Or who is incorrigible;

“Or who knowingly associates with thieves or other vicious or immoral persons;

“Or who is growing up in idleness or crime;

“Or who knowingly visits or patronizes any policy shop or place where any gaming device is or shall be operated;

“Or who patronizes, visits or enters any saloon or wine room where intoxicating liquors are sold;

“Or who knowingly patronizes, visits or enters any public pool room or bucket shop;

“Or who wanders about the streets of any city in the night time without being on any lawful business or occupation;

“Or who wanders about in any railroad yards or upon railroad tracks;

“Or who jumps upon any moving train or enters any car or engine without lawful authority;

“Or who uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane or indecent language;

“Or who smokes cigarettes;

“Or who loiters about any school building or school yard;

“Or who is guilty of indecent or immoral conduct.

"Any boy under the full age of sixteen years or any girl under the full age of eighteen years who shall commit any of the acts herein specified shall be deemed a delinquent child and shall be proceeded against as such in the manner provided by law for the prosecution of persons charged with misdemeanors, and upon conviction thereof, may be released on probation or may be dealt with by the court in such manner as may appear to be for the best interest of the child."

NATIONAL LEPROSARIUM.

Leprosy has never been a great scourge or plague in America as it has been in some of the tropical countries, especially in olden times. There are, however, always a few cases in this country and, since the disease is most insidious and carries with it doom, social handicap and ostracism, it demands, even in this age of sanitation and hygiene, special institutions. If it were more common, we should expect each state to establish rigid quarantine and custodial institutions. As it is, only two states, namely, Massachusetts and Louisiana, have such institutions. However, all of our outlying territories, excepting Alaska, have large and flourishing establishments for the control of this affection. In the States surveys have even been made seeking to enumerate the persons affected with leprosy. There are probably between 1,000 and 2,000 in the continental United States. Since the disease is not prevalent enough to demand separate and highly specialized establishments in each state, and especially since it involves interstate quarantine, the last federal congress appropriated \$250,000 for the establishment of a National Leprosarium. Its site has not yet been selected.

PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

H. L. Clark ("The Scientific Monthly," February, 1917) in his paper on "The Miriamites," a Melanesian people inhabiting the Murray Islands, finds traits characterizing the whole population quite similar to some which American eugenical field workers often find characteristic of family strains which give rise to the particular individuals the study of whom prompts their field investigations. Field workers find adults who, in intelligence and temperamental reaction toward work and play, are really children. The Miriamites are like them in many respects; for instance, they count "one, two, few, many," with no use for further mathematical exactitude. "Although schools are conducted in English, and have been for twenty-five years, few Miriamites speak the language readily enough to maintain conversation in it.... The children take to school work very well, but sooner or later seem to reach an intellectual limit beyond which they cannot progress. It is a notable fact that not one of the pupils has shown sufficient ability and inclination to become a teacher of his own people. There is a church on each island maintained by the London Missionary Society. On Erub the pastor is an Ellice Islander, while on Mer a Samoan looks after the spiritual interests of the people. These men are intellectually far superior to their parishioners; but they live the same simple, easy going life, and hence do not seem so foreign as white men would." Mr. Clark reports that fifteen years ago the principal occupation of the men was top spinning!

It is interesting to observe in this connection that the Ellice Islanders and the Samoans are true Polynesians, a member of which race, Jonah K.

Kalanianaole, a Hawaiian, represents this territory as a delegate in the United States Congress. The Maoris of New Zealand, equally pure Polynesians, have supplied members of the New Zealand Parliament.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND.

The Indiana Legislature of 1917 enacted a statute which became a law without the signature of the Governor, providing:

"That whenever any blind person has matriculated in any of the departments of the Indiana university, Purdue university or the Indiana state normal school and shall make formal request therefor, it shall be the duty of the boards of trustees and the executive officers of such institutions to supply free of charge an assistant for at least three (3) hours per day for the purpose of reading to such student under the direction of the faculty of said institution."

NEW SEX THEORY.

An important new theory of sex has been elaborated by Dr. Richard Goldschmidt from his study of gipsy moths. According to it each sex contains the factors for both sexes. Which factor becomes potent depends upon the quantitative relation of the two sets of factors. Each of them possesses a quantitatively definite strength of potency. But a definite sex results only when one of the enzymes for maleness or for femaleness exceeds the other in potency by a large amount. If the difference in potencies is less than this amount sex intergrades or hermaphrodites appear. (Jour. Exper. Zool., April.) The recent discovery by Dr. A. M. Banta of the Station for Experimental Evolution of daphnids that show all degrees of sex-intergradation supports this theory.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The nine qualities of a soldier:—loyalty, disciplined obedience, physical fitness, intelligence, cleanliness, cheerfulness, spirit, tenacity, self-reliance.

The clause in the Appropriation Act prohibits the admission of children to the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Orphans' Home whose only claim is that their grandfathers were soldiers.

Dr. Robert R. Rentoul, of Liverpool, England, writes that there are two bills of eugenical merit now before Parliament. One is the Venereal Disease Bill, and the other the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The Red Cross needs several million garments—sleeveless sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, wristlets, wash-cloths, bed socks and bottle covers—in time to reach France by Thanksgiving. The Red Cross chapters furnish knitting circulars.

The New York Committee on Feeble-mindedness urges the City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to establish 36 new ungraded classes, and appoint 2 visiting teachers who, among other things, shall secure "histories of families and available heredity data," 30 substitute teachers, and 1 additional assistant inspector. Further development of the farm school is urged.

Now is the time when suggestions are in order for revision of or additions to the census schedules to be used in 1920. E. W. Kopf of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City, has this matter in hand. Of one thing we may be sure, that ordinary census enumerators can not secure the number of mentally defective and the criminalistic at large. There is no cheap and short cut to such knowledge.

EUGENICAL NEWS

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NO. 11.

HEREDITY OF RICHARD CUMBERLAND.

Richard Cumberland, born in his grandfather's "master's lodge," Trinity College, February 19, 1732, graduated from Cambridge, 1750, and became private secretary to the Earl of Halifax. In his leisure time he wrote his first published play, "The Banishment of Cicero," 1761. Except for an unfortunate, fruitless appointment as commissioner to Spain in 1780-81, he thenceforth devoted himself to letters, writing over 50 plays, 4 operas, and a farce. Half of all are comedies, dealing largely with "virtue in distress or danger but safe of its reward in the fifth act." His "The West Indian," "The Fashionable Lover," and "The Wheel of Fortune" were highly successful plays of the time, though now forgotten. He died in 1811 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Cumberland was a mixture, on the one hand, of a hypokinetic diffidence, conservatism, good critical judgment and such a love of learning as tended to make him a recluse and, on the other, of a hyperkinetic drive that forced his productiveness, and ambition that aroused jealous resentment against rivals and made flattery doubly sweet. His *amour propre* found satisfaction in patronizing those in allied fields who had won greater success than he. Thus of his contemporary Goldsmith he writes that he "began to place a confidence in the resources of his talents which thenceforth enabled him to keep his station in society and cultivate the friendship of many eminent persons." The maternal side brought to him scholarship and critical ability, seen preëminently in his mother's father

the eminent critic and classical scholar Richard Bentley, toward whom, likewise, admiration and enmity, due to his tactlessness, were in his day and generation abundantly directed. Similar love of classical scholarship was found in Cumberland's essays. His mother showed, like himself, a "vivacity of fancy" and capacity for entertaining people by her happy art of relating common incidents. The paternal side brought in the more sombre philosophical traits. Here are two generations of bishops and an archdeacon. A high moral purpose is usually evident in Cumberland's plays; and humility and conservatism are intertwined into his own character, which was "too perfect even to know or conceive the vices of the world." His over-inhibition prevented full expression; and this lack he would fain make good by borrowing from others. As a schoolboy he handed in copied Latin verses as his own work but confessed when the teacher praised them to the class; in his mature work he borrowed largely so that Sheridan's "Sir Fretful Plagiary" was modeled on him. He had strong social inclinations but was deficient in tact and, though exceedingly sensitive to criticism, frequently acted spitefully towards others.

"The elegant Cumberland" as he was called felt the weight of his eminent ancestry. He knew the fashionable world and prided himself on his superior social position to other playwrights. While he disgusted some by his attitude toward titles, two of his children made marriages of rank.

S. T. Williams: Richard Cumberland: His life and dramatic works. New Haven: Yale University Press. viii + 365 pp. \$3.00 net.

GENERAL PERSHING.

John Joseph Pershing, who now holds the highest rank in the U. S. army and is at the front in France, was born at Laclede, Linn Co., Missouri, September 13, 1860. He graduated from West Point, 1886. The same year he helped chase the Apache chief Geronimo and was complimented for his work by General Miles. In the winter of 1890-91 he commanded Indian scouts in the Sioux campaign, taking part in the battle of Wounded Knee, which broke the power of the Sioux in the Dakotas. He was military instructor for four years at the University of Nebraska, meantime studying law, and was active in the Cree campaign (1896), where he gained "especial recommendation for judgment and discretion." After acting as instructor in tactics at West Point for a year he served with the 10th cavalry in the Santiago campaign, Cuba, 1898. He organized the Bureau of Insular Affairs and was its chief until August, 1899, when he went to the Philippine islands, and subdued the Mohammedan Moros. He returned to the United States in 1903 and some months later was sent, as military attaché, to Kuroki's army in Manchuria, March-Sept., 1905. In 1906, when Gen. Chaffee in the Philippines needed someone, Captain Pershing was advanced to the rank of brigadier general over the heads of hundreds of senior officers and made the commander of the department of Mindanao and governor of Moro province and defeated the hostile Moros, June, 1913. When trouble broke out with Mexico, Gen. Pershing was at Presidio, Cal. (where he had just lost his wife and three daughters in a fire), and was put in command of the El Paso patrol district on the Mexican border. He went into Mexico in com-

mand of the troops sent to capture Villa, March, 1916. Here he remained until February, 1917, comparatively inactive, self-restrained, but by his presence securing our border against attack. When he withdrew he carried with him the good wishes of the population in which his troops had been quartered for months. When war broke out with Germany, Pershing was sent to France in command of American troops there.

General Pershing as a boy was competent, ambitious, self-possessed. Though he did not seek quarrels he was a "game fighter." When he was teaching school to get funds for his education he thrashed a burly farmer who rode up to the school house and menaced him with a gun. He was an excellent student at West Point and graduated with the highest honor (senior cadet captain) the Academy confers. He has ability as a speaker, yet is noted in France for his tacturnity. The colonel of his regiment in Cuba, who was all through the Civil War, said "he is the bravest and coolest man under fire I ever saw." It is stated that the French have been amazed at his coolness under fire in the trenches. He is stated to have a grasp of big problems; let us hope that he will be not only a fighter and tactician but also a strategist.

JUVENILE CONTROL.

Mr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, has appealed to club women to see that our schools are sustained and improved during the war. "While the war continues there will be many unusual temptations to many kinds of juvenile delinquencies. Prompt and regular attendance at school and proper employment during out-of-school hours will be the children's surest protection against such temptations."

PRACTICAL EUGENICAL STUDY.

Dr. C. B. Davenport recently read a paper entitled "On Utilizing the Facts of the Juvenile Promise and Family History in Awarding Naval Commander to Untried Men," before the National Academy of Sciences (published in Vol. 3, pp. 404-409, June, 1917, "Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.") This is an abstract of a larger work. The material for this study was secured from the analysis of the biographies and pedigrees of 30 distinguished naval officers, representatives of each of the fighting, exploring, inventing, and diplomatic types. "The essential traits of successful fighting naval officers are (1) love of the sea—perhaps an elementary instinct, but not yet fully studied; (2) nomadism, whose inheritance is known to be sex-limited; (3) hyperkinesis, which is inherited as a dominant trait, i. e., does not skip a generation, and which is indicated by energy, activity, push, and marked emotional output; (4) absence of fear . . . ; (5) ability to command men." The full report is being published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

MENTAL STRAIN OF WAR.

In the July issue of "Mental Hygiene" Captain C. B. Farrar, psychiatrist of the Military Hospital Commission of Ottawa, says:

"Of the total number of soldiers invalided to Canada, the proportion of nervous and mental cases has been fairly constant at 10 per cent., classified as follows:

- "1. Neurotic reactions, 58 per cent.
- "2. Mental diseases and defect, 16 per cent.
- "3. Head injuries, 14 per cent.
- "4. Epilepsy and epileptoid, 8 per cent.

"5. Organic diseases of the central nervous system, 4 per cent.

"These figures are compiled from the returns of medical boards which examine the men to determine discharge disability."

In the same issue of "Mental Hygiene" Dr. Wm. A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital, is quoted as follows:

"A man may be quite able to get along all right—in fact, to perform his duties with marked efficiency in time of peace—who would break completely under the stress of war. This has long been realized as true of the physical, but we must begin now to realize it as equally true of the mental, especially as the game of war comes more and more to be played with brains."

And further, Heber Butts is quoted from the U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin No. 4, October, 1910, as saying:

"The mental patrimony of the insane of the navy was squandered by their dissipated ancestors long before they entered the service; others began life well, but their mental capital was limited, and in the struggle for existence it was nearly all expended prior to their entry into the service, so that they really enlisted as psychopaths. These psychopaths have, for the most part, been the shiftless, irresponsible men of the service. Prior to their enlistment an unduly large proportion of them have been professional tramps or hoboes, and after their entry into the service, they become malingerers and general court-martial prisoners." "Usually insanity becomes apparent within a comparatively short time after enlistment. In most cases the mental disorder, or predisposition thereto, exists prior to enlistment or is due to causes not in the line of duty, such as alcohol or syphilis."

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NOVEMBER, 1917.

NEWS WANTED.

Readers of the "Eugenical News" are invited to report to the editor facts of eugenical interest which come to their attention, and are especially urged to send notices concerning the work and movements of members of the several eugenics training classes and other persons actively interested in the progress of eugenics.

OUR GENERALS.

Toward America the entente allies look for assistance that shall end the war. They look in vain if we can supply millions of men, merely; Russia can surpass us in that regard. But they will not look in vain if we can supply generals with the necessary strategic insight and tactical ability. The quality of our generals should, therefore, be our first consideration. No apology is needed, therefore, for devoting so much space of the "News" this month to the all too scant details as to the personality of two of them.

"EUGENICAL NEWS" AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.

The "Eugenical News" has addressed letters to the several eugenics societies, clubs and research associations which have been organized during the last few years in the United States, suggesting the desirability of

providing that the membership fee include subscription to the "Eugenical News." Thus, this paper seeks to perform the function of clearing house for eugenical activities in America. Through its columns a message from any center of eugenical interest would immediately reach all other similar centers in the several states.

Thus far arrangements have been made whereby the "Eugenical News" will function as the official organ of: (1) Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., (2) Eugenics Research Association, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., H. H. Laughlin, Secretary-Treasurer.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 4.

GENEALOGIES, 3.

VITAL RECORDS, 3.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 20.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Nelson: description, 59; charts, 2; individuals, 410.

Miss Osborn: summary of field work for the year 1916-17, New Jersey State Reformatory for Women.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Karl Cowdery, Whittier (Cal.) State School: description, 26; charts, 4; individuals, 100.

PERSONALS.

Miss Eunice E. Chace, '17, is assistant in zoölogy at Smith College.

Dr. Anna E. Blount, '17, addressed the La Porte (Ill.) County Medical Society October 12 on eugenics.

Editor Paul Popenoe, of the "Journal of Heredity" (Washington) has been drafted into the National Army.

On July 12 was born Curtis Brown Watson, third son of Amey Eaton Watson, '10, and Dr. Frank Dekker Watson, professor of social work at Haverford College.

Tracy E. Tuthill, '13, who, for the past four months, has been in the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., has been selected for further training in the Machine Gun Corps.

Miss Louise A. Nelson, '16, on October 1, 1917, became Acting Archivist at the Eugenics Record Office, in place of Mr. Tracy E. Tuthill, '13, who continues his military training at Plattsburg.

Dr. Wilhelmine E. Key, who has been doing psychological analysis of the inmates at the State Institution, Polk, Oa., has accepted a position in the Archives Department of the Eugenics Record Office. It is expected that her work there will begin about November 15.

Mrs. Edith Atwood Davis, '14, is continuing her work with the South-eastern Hospital for the Insane, for the present working in coöperation with the Indiana Committee on Mental Defectives, which is to begin its survey with two counties near North Madison.

Sadie R. Myers, '15, is at present engaged in juvenile court work in Salt Lake City. She says: "As yet I have been unable to do any eugenical research work, but hope very soon to connect it with my work with delinquent girls. I am going to do intensive work with a small number of girls this year, and will get as much family history as possible."

FIELD WORKERS' STUDIES.

Dorothy Osborne, '16, who on September 30 completed a year as joint field worker for the Eugenics Record Office and the New Jersey State Reformatory for Women, gives an interesting statistical summary of her studies. In all she investigated 48 cases, 33 white and 15 negro. A total, disregarding race, of 2,741 individuals

were charted, of whom 2,040 were described. Among the total charted it was found that 272 died in infancy, and that there were 55 miscarriages. Of those described 272 were recorded as sex offenders, 243 as alcoholics, 90 as hysterical, 58 feeble-minded, 39 neurotic, 41 insane, 6 blind, 6 suicides, 6 cripples, 31 epileptic, 58 as having violent temper, and 1 case of incest.

Miss Osborne writes: "One interesting difference between the white and the colored races comes in the percentage of cases of violent temper, the negro showing more than twice as much as the white. The greater percentage of commitments on the charge of assault and battery falls among the colored girls. This may be due to lack of control, or to some other heritable temperamental peculiarity, which is more common in the colored race."

THE WAR AND THE RACE.

Most writers on eugenics and the war are inclined to condemn the latter institution as anti-eugenical, especially modern warfare which, on account of its tremendous scale, appears to chop down individual soldiers without regard to their individual prowess or talent. In a recent number of "Science Progress" Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie, in the paper entitled "Some of the Evolutionary Consequences of War," takes the view that the principal eugenical consequence of the war will be the direct working out of the shortage of men. "It will lead to a much more stringent selection of women by men. . . . It is not men the bullets select, but women. War slays men blindly and indiscriminately; there is no racial selection there: the real racial selection is the selection of women made by the eyes and the hearts of the men who survive war."

HISTORY OF MAJOR-GENERAL MARCH.

Peyton Conway March, born Easton, Pa., December 27, 1864, graduated from Lafayette College (1884, Phi Beta Kappa), the U. S. Military Academy, 1888, and then from the artillery school at Ft. Monroe, 1898; he commanded, 1898, the Astor Battery (presented to the government by Col. John Jacob Astor) and upon its muster-out returned to the Philippines as aide on the staff of Gen. McArthur. Upon the organization of volunteers he was commissioned major and commanded the American forces in action at Tilad Pass, Luzon, December 2, 1899, in which Gen. Gregorio del Pilar was killed. During the same expedition Gen. Venancio Concepcion, chief of staff to Aguinaldo, surrendered to Maj. March, and Aguinaldo's wife and her escort were captured. He was always on the ground almost before trouble began to brew. Promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, he was put in charge of a district. He was a member of the general staff, 1903-7; military attaché to observe the Japanese army in the Russo-Japanese war, February to November 1904. He is still one of the live working men of the army. He was appointed major-general, August, 1917.

Of his brothers, Francis Andrew March, Jr., has followed his father as professor of English language at Lafayette College, since 1905. He was editor-in-chief (with his father) of the *Thesaurus Dictionary*, and was mayor of Easton in 1905-9. Another brother, Alden March, born 1869, graduated from Lafayette College, 1890, and has done editorial work on the "Philadelphia Press" and the "New York Times" since 1891, and has written books. Another, John Lewis March (born 1873; A.B., La-

fayette College), is professor at Union College and author of a book of verse and "A Theory of Mind." Still another brother, Thomas Stone March (b. 1868; A.B., Lafayette College), has been state inspector of the schools of Pennsylvania since 1911, and has written a "History of Pennsylvania."

The father of the foregoing sons was Francis Andrew March (1825-1911), long a professor of English language and comparative philology at Lafayette College and one of America's most learned lexicographers. As a college student he was noted for his athletics and literary achievements and led his class at Amherst in scholarship. He was descended from Hugh March, the immigrant to Newbury, Mass., whose son, Col. John March, is referred to as "the foremost military leader in New England, up to the time of the Port Royal Expedition."

The mother of the foregoing sons was Mildred Stone Conway (1832-1907); one of her brothers was Moncure D. Conway, a graduate of Harvard Divinity School, 1854, and (though born in Virginia) an anti-slavery advocate. From 1863 to 1884 he was minister at South Place Chapel, London, and then he returned to America, where he continued his literary and editorial work. Another brother was Richard Conway (1840-88); he served in the Confederate army in the Texas Rangers and after the war settled down to farming and stock raising—a man of much general enthusiasm and a quick observer of men. Another brother, Peter, served in the Confederate army for four years. The mother's father was Walker Peyton Conway (1805-84), a banker of Fredericksburg—a man of fine manners and excellent business qualifications; of strong intellect, resolute will, strict

integrity and persistent energy. He was for thirty years presiding justice of Stafford Co., Va., and a member of the House of Delegates. The mother's mother was Margaret Eleanor Daniel, whose brother, Raleigh Travvers Daniel (b. Stafford Co., Va., 1805, d. 1877), became lieutenant governor of Virginia before the war and attorney general of the state in 1872; he was noted for his culture, eloquence and social qualities, which made him extraordinarily popular. Their mother's father was Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence for Maryland. The father of Margaret and Raleigh was John Moncure Daniel (1769-1813), a surgeon in the U. S. Army, of quick and vigorous intellect; as an opponent, resolute and zealous, as a friend, warm and steady; his grandfather was Peter Daniel (b. 1706), a zealous advocate for freedom of the colonies years before the Revolutionary War; in 1765 he and others drew up a protest against the Stamp act; his mother was half sister of George Washington's mother.

With such a personal and family record Maj. Gen. March should make an exceptionally good war record.

SEASICKNESS.

Under date of October 2, 1917, Surgeon General W. C. Braisted, of the United States Navy, writes to the Eugenics Record Office in response to inquiry:

"A certain proportion of recruits are never seasick even at the outset of their career, but a large proportion of them do suffer from this affliction for a few days when first going to sea and the consequent disability is often quite out of proportion to the severity of the weather. In the vast majority of cases young men acquire the sea habit and do not suffer

again unless there should happen to be a considerable interval of residence ashore between cruises.

"Where the susceptibility to seasickness is so marked and the discomfort from it so extreme that it precludes the performance of duty even after prolonged cruising and ample opportunity to get used to the motion, it is customary to discharge these cases from the service. The following summary shows the number of discharges for this disability by years for the last 5 years: 1912, 13 cases; 1913, 2 cases; 1914, 8; 1915, 10; 1916, 4. The average strength of the Navy and Marine Corps has grown from 61,897 in 1912, to 69,294 in 1916."

REGENERATION FROM WAR.

Before the war the eugenical program was looked upon as a possibility, but people were shaking their heads and saying that the human race is too lazy to be prodded into the interest and activity necessary to apply in a practical manner any biological principle to its own betterment. It is gratifying to find a publicist, not especially interested in the eugenical program, to include the possibility of practical eugenical regeneration of mankind as one of the assets not beyond attainment by the rejuvenated human activity after the war. Such a person is Dr. E. J. Dillon, who has been the confidant and advisor of many European diplomats and ministers, who in the September "Fortnightly Review" says:

"All will not have to push forward over untrodden ways to unknown destinies. State control of foodstuffs and raw materials seemed impossible before the war. Yet it has come in a twinkling. It may one day be extended over the globe, lopping off dry branches, whetting deeper instincts, raising man to the highest reaches of

moral attainment by sifting and selection of the fittest, by organization and cooperation. This may seem remote, but it is, I think, an accessible goal. The world is being carried toward it by an irresistible current."

RACIAL VALUES.

Mr. Seth K. Humphrey has written a book on applied eugenics. Like Mr. Madison Grant he sees clearly and decries the rapid disappearance in successive generations of those strains of scholarship, invention, and social leadership of which we have been most proud, due to the increase of luxury and love of ease in just this "best stock." The slaughter on the battle-fields of Europe is as nothing compared to the annihilation of potential leaders in organized society, art, and learning in the next generation due to the perverted idea in the present generation that personal, economic, social, or professional success is more important than breeding and rearing children. "Civilization," says Humphrey, "has always been self-destructive. Whether ours is to survive depends upon whether we elect to use our superior knowledge for the maintenance of a breed of men fit to carry it on." The author reviews the melancholy history of the populating of a virgin continent by negro slaves and semi-enslavable whites to minister to their masters; while the descendants of the former threaten to repeat in America the history of Rome by overwhelming through mere numbers the descendants of the latter. The author approves of the segregation or sterilization of the feeble-minded and criminalistic, and to secure the multiplication of the best stocks suggests that the social ideals may have to be so adjusted as to license certain individuals of approved stocks to become parents under other limitations than

are imposed by the monogamic mores. Something like that may have to come eventually; but let us first see if the young married couples of our precious Nordic stock will not respond to the inculcation of eugenic ideals by raising larger families.

Seth K. Humphrey, 1917. *Mankind, racial values and the racial prospect.* N. Y.: Charles Scribner's Sons. 223 pp. \$1.50.

IMMIGRATION.

Immigration to the United States during the year ending June 30 included more black Africans than any year (except 1914) of this century, and the most French and Spanish of any year of the century. The total immigration was about 295,000, practically the same as the preceding year; somewhat less than the year before that and less than one fourth of the year before that. During the year 16,028 were debarred—391 because unable to read, 7,871 because likely to become a public charge, 1,679 because of a physical defect, 1,495 because of dangerous contagious disease, 887 because of connection with prostitution and 456 for mentality.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. Paul Popenoe, editor of "Journal of Heredity," urges in "School and Society" a study of the causes that operate to diminish the marriage rate among college women.

The Eugenics Education Society of Chicago met on October 19 at dinner. An address was given by Attorney Alice Thompson on "Legislation Needed in Illinois concerning the Unmarried Mother and Her Child"; by Mrs. Dummer on "Report for Castberg Committee," and by Dr. Anna E. Blount ('17) on "Report of the Activities of the Eugenics Record Office, the Eugenics Class for Field Workers, and Other Eugenic Activities in the East."

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NO. 12.

HEREDITY OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Augustin Daly, b. Plympton, N. C., July 20, 1838, came, at 19, with his widowed mother to New York City, thenceforth his home. At 21 he became a dramatic critic on a weekly and later on the dailies; he adapted from the German the play "Leah, the Forsaken," whose success led him to adapt others and (1864) manage a starring tour in which "Leah" was played. In 1869 he leased a theater and thenceforth until his death managed his own theaters, including one or more in New York and one in London. An obituary (1899) states that "he had done more for the popularization of the artistic, poetic and literary drama than any other man of his time."

Daly was early interested in the theater. At 9 he saw his first theatrical performance and at once set up a stage in the woodhouse. In New York he devoted much time to the drama (with his mother's half-sister who was a kindred spirit), joined a dramatic association and, at 18, undertook to manage a public (though juvenile) performance. This interest in "shows" grew out of his visualism. Form and color appealed to him strongly. Beauty in scenery and costumes he must have for his plays. His avocation was collecting engravings to bind, as extra illustrations, in books of plays, of which one, at his death, sold for \$4,300. This form instinct, with some literary capacity (found also in his brother, the biographer), enabled him successfully to adapt foreign plays and dramatize the books of others. His judgment of the histrionic fitness of untried persons

was excellent; he discovered and trained, among others, Fanny Davenport, John Drew, Ada Rehan, Clara Morris, James Lewis. He had also great audacity, as when, at 18, without funds, he staged a real play; at 31, with meager savings, leased a theater at \$50,000 for two years, and announced at the outset a high standard of production, including the classics; and took his American company to London, Berlin and Paris. Such fearlessness was a trait found in his father, the sea captain. Daly was tremendously industrious, and had his mother's indomitable energy. He attended to all preparation, staging and rehearsing and, in a single year, presented 6 new plays all worked over by his pen. He was first in the theater in the morning and the last to leave at night. Moreover, he decided promptly and thus, though he made mistakes, he secured many opportunities as they appeared. He discarded almost at once plays that did not draw well, declining to tempt fortune further.

Daly was prevailingly hypokinetic, "grave, never a jester," yet aggressive, purposeful and thorough. In his later years he writes repeatedly of his low spirits. Yet he had an enthusiasm and hopefulness that endeared him to his company, who supported him loyally, often to their financial detriment. Daly was something of a nomad, also, who found pleasure in taking his company *en tour* around America and Europe. His father was a sea captain and his mother's father early entered the army.

J. F. Daly, 1917. *Life of Augustin Daly.* N. Y., The Macmillan Co. 672 pp. \$4.00.

GENERAL BYNG.

Julian Hedworth George Byng (b. 1862), the leader of the successful British advances at Vimy Ridge and toward Cambrai, has two living brothers both army men. Two half brothers were prominent in the army. Their father, the second Earl of Strafford, was a F.R.S., a colonel and a parliamentarian; and their father's father, John Byng, 1st Earl of Strafford, "was one of the most distinguished commanders in the Peninsular war and took a leading and brilliant part at Waterloo also." At his death he was field marshal. He was the great grandson of Admiral George Byng—first Viscount Torrington. The mother of the brothers was a daughter of Charles C. Cavendish, the first Lord Chesham, whose grandfather was first cousin to Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), one of the greatest of England's chemists and physicists. Both Byng and Cavendish lines have been full of achievement in war, science and administration. General Byng was a colonel at 22 and has repeatedly shown exceptional capacity in tactics.

ABBEY MEMORIAL.

The Library of the Eugenics Record Office has received from Allen Friedman, East Orange, N. J., a copy of the Abbey Memorial, which is an account of the ancestors and descendants of Capt. Thomas Abbey, of Connecticut, the family having been eminent as pathfinders, soldiers, and pioneer settlers of Connecticut, its Western Reserve in Ohio, and the Great West.

On page 82 the author in describing the family history says: "I find similar traits and actions cropping out all along the line." On page 96, under the title "The Quest of Ancestors," he

says: "A true and sincere study of genealogy should lead not to pride of ancestry by the picking and choosing of those forbears who distinguished themselves, but rather to a democratic feeling of brotherhood with all mankind; for, on going back only a few generations, we will find ourselves related to nearly all the inhabitants of a certain town such as Enfield or Duxbury, and among our fellow descendants will find some, perhaps, in the humblest walks of life; so, if pursued in the proper spirit, I believe genealogical studies will lead, not to inordinate pride of birth, but rather to emulation of the virtues of distinguished ancestors and to sympathy and helpfulness for their less fortunate descendants.

RACIAL FECUNDITY.

The newspapers printed during the latter part of September a report that a Mrs. Jean Baptiste Bigras, of Ottawa, Canada, had died at the age of 98, leaving 331 descendants in direct line. She appears to have been the mother of 2 sons and 10 daughters, and had 29 grandchildren, 212 great-grandchildren, and 28 great-great-grandchildren.

When one considers a family of this sort, one is confirmed in the belief that the problem of differential fecundity is one of the principal subjects for eugenical consideration. If families who are the best equipped by nature, so far as their intellectual, temperamental and physical equipments are concerned, should make fit matings and become as fertile as this one just described, eugenics—human evolution—would indeed be making headway. If, on the other hand, the more worthless, incapable, and anti-social individuals are so prolific, while the more gifted tend to become sterile, the human race will degenerate.

PRACTICABILITY OF EUGENICS.

In an article on "Some Ethical Problems in Gynecology and Obstetrics" which appeared in the August, 1917, number of "Medicine and Surgery" Dr. W. A. Dorland, who is professor of gynecology, Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, and professor of obstetrics, Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, says that the motive of eugenics is, in principle, "beyond reproach; in practice, unfortunately, it is visionary in most of its aspects and applicable only in the grosser. It fails because it comes into conflict with the fundamental basis of social existence—it violates the law of individual liberty." Only those individuals will be influenced to forego marriage because of physical disease "in whom the moral and religious senses are predominant, the stuff of which martyrs are made." He believes, however, that degenerates of all classes "should be sterilized, after careful medico-legal consultation," and that miscegenation of the races "should be strictly forbidden by law, and delinquency of this kind should be severely punished." He further states that it is not visionary to insist upon a single moral standard for the sexes and that such insistence would be "a long step toward the desired prevailing of eugenic principles."

NOTES AND NEWS.

"And the Worm Turned" is an imagined reply of the "feeble-minded" to the indictment of the community, written by Gertrude E. Hall in Survey, October 6. It has much of truth in its grim humor.

The Report for 1916 of the Howard Association of Great Britain states that the number of delinquent children has risen from 37,000 before the war to 50,000. In 1915 there was an

increase of 25 per cent. in committal to reformatory schools and 17 per cent. to industrial schools.

Dr. Raymond Pearl gives a single numerical measure of the total amount of inbreeding in an ancestry of a population in the "American Naturalist" for October.

Nice ("American Naturalist," October) finds that white mice forced to inhale alcohol were more fecund and grew faster than the controls; but they had less vitality and a larger death rate.

Dr. H. H. Laughlin contributes to the report of the Sterilization Committee of the American Institute of Criminology published in its "Journal" for November. He thinks that what is now needed is research into the conditions under which, if any, sterilization may be a useful procedure.

Sir Wm. James Herschel, discoverer and developer of a system of identification by means of finger prints and author of "The Origin of Finger Printing," died October 26, 1917, at the age of 74. He was a grandson of Sir Wm. Herschel, the famous English astronomer.

The Indiana Committee on Mental Defectives started its county survey work on the first of October, 1917. The first county undertaken is Switzerland. Dr. A. H. Estabrook, who, since May 2, 1915, has been investigating the Ishmael Tribe in Indiana for the Eugenics Record Office, has been granted a year's leave-of-absence in order to collaborate with Mr. Amos Butler, of the State Board of Charities, in this investigation. Also, Mrs. Edith Atwood Davis, formerly a field worker of the Eugenics Record Office, and Miss Jane Griffith, of Philadelphia, of the National Committee for the Provision of the Feeble-Minded, are to assist in the survey.

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Miss Thayer; description, 10; charts, 1; individuals, 50.

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Miss Pond; description, 40; charts, 2; individuals, 116.

Miss Pfister; description, 14; charts, 3; individuals, 203.

Miss Badger; description, 71; charts, 6; individuals, 755.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Mrs. Hathaway; description, 79; charts, 1; individuals, 199.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Arthur H. Estabrook, '10, lectured on "The Jukes in 1915" before the Pittsburgh Academy of Sciences and Art on October 23.

Miss Mabel C. Huschka, '14, is helping with the investigations for the Mental Clinic of Westchester County Child-Welfare Department.

Miss Mildred S. Covert, '17, left on November 8 for her new appointment as joint field worker for the Eugenics Record Office and the State Mental Hospital at Provo, Utah.

Dr. Anna E. Blount, '17, President of the Chicago Eugenics Education Society, lectured on the subject of Eugenics, October 12, before the La Porte County Medical Society, La Porte, Indiana.

Miss Ruth A. Brown, '17, who was offered a position as field worker with the Eugenics Record Office during the current year, has declined the appointment on account of the serious illness of her mother. Miss Brown's address for the current year will be 2537 Robinwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Virginia P. Robinson, '12, is engaged in the examination of children applying for admission to Carson College for Orphan Girls. This is an endowed institution now building near Philadelphia. Miss Robinson writes that the new college hopes to carry on intensive and constructive child study work. Her present address is Wither-spoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

On October 12, 1917, Dr. Wilhelmine E. Key, '12, of Polk, Pa., read a paper entitled "Heredity in Mental Defectives" as the 13th Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association of Trustees and Medical Superintendents of State and Incorporated Hospitals for the Insane and Feeble-Minded of Pennsylvania. Among those who discussed her paper was Miss Ruby K. Badger, '16, field worker of the Warren State Hospital.

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